

JUL 22 1921

Vol. XVI

JUNE, 1921

No. 2

MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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BALTIMORE

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Of Maryland Historical Magazine, published quarterly at Baltimore, Md.,
for April 1, 1921.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Louis H. Dielman, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Maryland Historical Magazine and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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Louis H. Dielman,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1921.
[Seal]

Edward Sipple,
Notary Public.

MARYLAND

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THE BALTIMORE COUNTY "GARRISON" AND THE OLD GARRISON ROADS¹

WILLIAM B. MARYE

The following is the story of the Baltimore County "rangers"—of that small body of men which, late in the seventeenth century, was called into service to patrol the wilderness, and to guard, or to forewarn, the frontier plantations of the county, which at that time lay within or bordered the region of tidal estuaries, against incursions and raids of Indians. It is an account, so far as we have been able to put it together from scattered and rather scanty records, of the fort called "The Garrison," which they built at the head of one of the branches of Jones Falls, of the roads through the forest which they laid out or adapted to their use, and of the several stations or outposts, which they erected at intervals on these roads. Lastly this article contains a theory of Indian roads offered in explanation

¹ The late Reverend Dr. George Leakin and Dr. George Archer made independently extensive researches on the above subjects; but, as far as I am aware, the results of these researches were never fully published. I had the privilege of reading most of Dr. Archer's notes, which are now the property of the Harford County Historical Society, and have been deposited for safety with the Maryland Historical Society; and I am indebted to Dr. Archer for one or two theories, for which I will give due credit in the proper place.

of the motives which determined the choice of the site of the "Garrison," as well as of other facts which otherwise may have to remain unexplained.

The protection of outlying settlements of the Western Shore from Indian forays was, in the seventeenth century, a matter of grave concern to the people of Maryland, and companies or patrols of "rangers" were early employed for this purpose. These rangers were not at first a standing military body, but were raised only in time of emergency, and were afterwards disbanded. In the year 1675 the Council desired the consent of the Governor to an order "that twenty men and horse be kept out ranging between Petapsco and Potomack untill the Governor's order to the contrary, and that the commander that shall be appointed by the Governor have power to presse horses armes ammunition and provisions wherever he come." (*Md. Archives*, xv, 58). In 1676 it was ordered by the Governor and Council "that Capt. John Allen doe continue to range above Pascattaway and over towards Petuxent with thirty horse till ordered to the contrary." (*Md. Arch.*, xv, 92). In 1681 it was proposed to raise a standing troop of rangers in each county to protect frontier settlements against the Indians. (*Md. Arch.*, vii, 154-155).²

At a Council held at the house of John Larkin in Anne Arundel County August 16th, 1692, Captain Thomas Richardson³ was appointed Chief Ranger for part of Baltimore County, namely, "from the falls of Back River (i. e. Herring Run) upward to the extent of the said country." Thomas Hooker was appointed ranger from the falls of Back River downward to the extent of the county. The next day the Council issued the following order: "that the Rangers appointed to

² Thomas Lytfoot was appointed Chief Ranger for Baltimore County on April 12th, 1683 (*Baltimore County Court Proceedings*, Liber G, No. 1, 1693-1696, f. 195). He was also Surveyor for Baltimore County.

³ I have had occasion to mention him in former articles. He lived on the south side of Gunpowder River. At the time when he was appointed Chief Ranger he was also commissioned Surveyor for Baltimore County.

watch and guard the Frontiers of the Province be still continued and that Captain Thomas Richardson with twelve men under his Command be appointed to range on the Frontiers of Baltimore County." (*Md. Arch.*, VIII, 339, 353).

The following order was issued by a Council held at Saint Mary's October 6th, 1692: "Ordered that six men with two Officers be appointed in the most considerable and exposed Places on the Frontiers vizt Captain Richd Brightwell with six men under his command well armed & provided to range from the head & Branches of Pottomuck to the branches of Potuxent one other with six men more armed & ca as aforesd from the head of Pottuxent to the head of Pottapsico and one more with the like number of men from thence to the head of Susquehanno River ⁴ to be nominated and appointed, as also their pay agreed for and ascertained, by his Excellency the Governor." (*Md. Arch.*, VIII, 378).

At a Council held at Saint Peter's October 14th, 1692, the following order concerning rangers was issued:

"Rangers appointed for the year ensuing upon the Frontiers of this Province vizt

"Captain Richard Brightwell with six men from the Falls of Pottomuck to the Branches of Pottuxen Captain Thomas Richardson from the Freshes of Pottuxen to the falls of Potapsicoe with six men Captain James Maxwell from the Falls of Potapsicoe to Susquhanno River with six men to be paid men and Officers p Ratio as in Virginia." (*Md. Arch.*, VIII, 398).

At a Council held at Saint Peter's near Saint Mary's March 9th, 1692, the following resolutions respecting rangers were passed: "Advised therupon and resolved by the Board that three Forts be forthwith erected in each of which a dwelling House sufficient to retain and accomodate a Captain or Commander and nine Souldiers together with a small Cabbin for four Indians to be found and sent thither by the Emperor of Nante-

⁴This expression is, of course, not to be taken literally. It meant some part of the river at or not many miles above the head of tidewater.

coke the Emperor of Pascattaway and the King of Choptico the said three Forts to be erected & built one in Charles County by the Direction and appointment of Captain John Addison one in Anne Arundell County at the direction & appointment of Coll Nicholas Greenberry & the other about the Falls of Potapsicoe towards or near Susquehannoh River in Baltimore County that Captain Richard Brightwell command the Fort at Charles County Capt. ——— at Anne Arundell and Captain Thomas Richardson that in Baltemore County, ordered also that the aforesaid Captain John Addison and Coll Nicholas Greenberry be desired, authorised and empowered to press and procure Carpenters work labourers provision tools and other necessaries for erecting and building the said Forts and that they have assurance given them from this Board of being satisfied and paid for the same at the publick charge to be allowed p rato at the price current when such things are got and procured. Ordered also that Captain John Addison be and he is hereby desired authorised and empowered to treat with and procure of the Emperor of Pascattaway four of his Indians for the Fort at Charles County, as also with the Kings of Mattawoman and Choptico for two of their Indians (vizt) each of them one for the Fort in Anne Arund^{ll}, and that a Letter be likewise writ to Coll^o Charles Hutchins of Dorset County acquainting him with the proceedings of this Board for the safeguard and security of the Inhabitants of this Province & the Indians our Friends desiring and empowering him also to treat with and engage the Emperor of Nantecoke to afford and assist us with six of his Indians (vizt) two for the Fort in Anne Arundell and four for that of Baltemore County the said Indians to be relieved and their Places to be supplied with others from time to time as the said Emperors and Kings to whom they respectively belong shall think fit the said Indians are likewise to be employed in Hunting and Killing Deer and other Game for the use and accommodation of the Forts to which they shall Respectively be assign'd and to be paid for the same ready down at the Fort in Match Coats to be Purpose (?) at the usuall &

common rates as they are allowed in other places where they have used to hunt or be employed." (*Md. Arch.*, VIII, 461-462).

The three forts, the erection of which was provided for in the foregoing order of Council can, so far as the author's researches have gone, neither be located to a certainty, nor identified with any known to have been erected, the situation of which is known. The author has found no clue whatever to the location of any fort in Anne Arundel County. The fort in Charles County may have stood at the place where, a few years later, the "garrison" of the men who ranged between Potomac and Patapsco Rivers was situated, that is, at New Scotland, at the falls of Potomac River, probably at or near Georgetown, on land belonging to Colonel John Addison and William Hutchinson.⁵ The fort in Baltimore County may have

⁵ References to the "garrison" at New Scotland at the Falls of Potomac River will be found in *Maryland Archives*, XXII, pp. 22, 90; XXIII, pp. 305, 327. In 1697 a new fort was ordered to be erected at the "Garrison" at New Scotland on the hill above the fort already erected, which is called the "new fort." There must have been built in all at least two forts at this place. It was arranged with the Virginia rangers that they should keep garrison at Ousley's plantation in Stafford County, "whereby the Rangers on this side the Potomac may easily have communication with them" (*Md. Archives*, XXIII, 234). At a Council held October 16th, 1797, the following order was passed relative to the Garrison at Potomac River:

"Coll Addison & Mr. Hutchins owners of the land where the Garrison is kept being asked whether the Rangers may have leave to plant corn in any of those Indian fields & clear the hill there near the ffort. Do make Answer that they may freely do the same wth out any disturbance. "Ordered that a ffort be built upon the top of the sd. Hill near the other ffort and tht the said Hill be cleared by the Souldiers at the Garrison; and that the Honoble Coll Jno Addison take care to gett a house built there, at the cheapest rate he can; but that he do not actually build the same till he see whether the Indians return thither or not; yet however that he gett the timber ready for the stockadoes and see tht the hill be cleared" (*Md. Archives*, XXIII, 247).

The allusion to the expected return of Indians to the Garrison on Potomac evidently has reference to the Piscattaways, who, early in 1697, absconded from the province and settled in the mountains at the head of Opequon River in Virginia (*Md. Archives*, XIX, 566). Many and, for a time futile, efforts were made to induce the Indians to return. The proposed fort may have been intended for them to occupy.

been built on or near the site of "The Garrison." It may even have been identical with "The Garrison." The language of the order affecting its erection is confusing, but it appears to mean that the fort might be built anywhere between Patapsco and Susquehanna Rivers.

At a Council held at Battle Town June 14th, 1694, an order was issued "that Captain John Addison take care to Raise ffive men & a Captain to Range from the ffalls of Potomock to the ffalls of Petuxent or in other places where it shall be Needful to make quest after all skulking Indians and that the said Rangers be placed where the said Capt Addison shall direct; to be continued till the last of October." At the same time an order was issued to Colonel Greenbury to raise twelve men for rangers, six for Anne Arundel County and six for Baltimore County. (*Md. Archives*, xx, 68).

On February 28th, 1694/5, John Oldton was appointed captain of the Baltimore County rangers. A month later he rendered the following report to Colonel Nicholas Greenberry:

"Whereas his Ex^{ncy} the Governor at a Council held ffeby the 28th day 1694 was pleased to nominate & appoint one John Oldton to have the Conduct & Charge of Six Rangers for Baltimore County and the said Six men to be Raised by me for the service of Ranging; & the names of the said persons be given unto Nicholas Greenberry ffor his Approbation Therein, and in Obedience to the aboves^d Order I doe present unto the said Greenberry these persons hereafter Named; ⁶ Daniell Welsh,

The names of the rangers who served under Captain Richard Brightwell in 1692 will be found in *Md. Archives*, viii, 445.

The Potomac River "Garrison" may have been situated on a tract of 759 acres called "Whitehaven" surveyed for John Addison and William Hutchinson April 9th, 1689, and described in the Charles County Rent Roll as beginning "at a bounded black oak on ye side of ye first fall of Potomack ye first bounded tree of Lynes land called Philip and Jacob." I find no person named Hutchins who surveyed land by the falls of Potomac River before 1697, and no person of that name who took up land with Colonel John Addison.

*It may be worthy of note that the names of all of these men, including that of Captain Oldton, appear in a list of taxables of the south side of

Henry King, Thomas Robards,⁷ Tobias Stansberry,⁸ Josias Bridges and Moses Edwards⁹; all Inhabitants & house keepers in the abovesaid County of Baltimore; in Testimony of all and singular the Premises abovesaid I doe hereunto subscribe my name this 23rd day of March annoq. Dom. 1694/5.

John Oldton."

Back River, Baltimore County, taken in June, 1694. (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber G, No. 1, 1693-1696, f. 274.) Bridges is there called "Josiah Bridge"; Stansberry (Stansbury) is called "Starnborrow." Captain Oldton is credited with the possession of three negro slaves, a somewhat unusual luxury for the time and place, although slaves were numerous enough in Baltimore County a few years later.

⁷Thomas Roberts. There appears to have been "bad blood" between him and his commanding officer. At a meeting of the Council held July 3rd, 1696, was read the deposition of Thomas Roberts of Baltimore County, aged forty years or thereabouts, who testified as follows: "That Captain Oldtons party of Rangers being at one time in; and the Leivets party out upon Ranging, he did not goe out to Relieve the Lewtents party according to appointmt Whereupon the Leivetents party came in, and so both parties were in at one time. That the said Rangers do not live at the place Setled beyond the Inhabitants, but that they come in among the inhabitants" (*Md. Archives*, xx, 452-453).

An order was at once passed by the Council "that Capt John Oldton Commander of the Party of Rangers in Baltemore County make answer in writing to the above Deposition & that for the future he take care that they live all together at the place Setled beyond the Inhabitants and that while the one party goes out a Ranging the other party keeps Constantly at the Garrison and that they go out upon a Saturday (except some extraordinary occasion happen out) and so keep together at the Garrison all Sunday, and then the other party go out again the next day. That he take care to Return an Accot of his Ranging at least once a Month if opportunity happens, pursuant to former Instructions which thing he has not yet Observed nor Complied with. That if those persons now under his Command will not accept to Comply with this and the former Instructions that he get other Persons that will accept thereof." The same orders and instructions were sent to Captain Brightwell of the Potomac River rangers.

On July 7th, 1696, Captain appeared before the Council and, in answer to the charges made by Thomas Roberts, declared "that the Information therein Contain'd is false, as he Can prove by the whole Company and that he had Offered the Leivetents place to him once who Rejected it; wherupon he put in another; and lastly he does say that the said Roberts is altogether unqualified for the said Office." Captain Oldton was therupon ordered to make answer in writing "what way the said Roberts is unqualified, and why he was not put in his Leivtent pursuant to Ordr."

To the above report is appended an endorsement signed by Colonel Greenberry stating that the men selected by Captain Oldton as rangers are "well qualified persons and good woods men." (*Md. Arch.*, xx, 204-205).

The following day Captain Oldton delivered the required answer in a letter addressed to Governor Nicholson, as follows:

"According to an Ordr of yor Exncy to Thomas Roberts to be Leivtent under the Conduct of John Oldton by your Exncy appointed Capt of the Rangers of Baltemore County; the motives and Reasons which Yor Exncy Requires to the said Ordr are as thus That the said Thomas Roberts is altogether incapable of the management of the said Office, and that the persons that are under my Conduct say, that they will not be Commanded by the said Thomas Roberts, he being by them taken to be a moross sort of a Person and altogether unwilling to be by him Commanded. These reasons and Objections I hope may weigh with your Exncy and therefore I humbly Pray the Liberty of the Choice of Tobias Stanborough to be my Leivtat which doubt not but your Exncy will admit off."

Roberts was apparently transferred to some other branch of the militia service of Baltimore County, for later in the year 1696 he signed a petition as lieutenant. (*Md. Archives*, xx, 544).

The order requiring the Baltimore County Rangers to remain at the Garrison on Sundays was not the only provision made for the spiritual welfare of the men; for we learn that they were provided, not only with such necessary equipment as guns, powder, shot and "grenadoes," but with "two holy Bibles, Two Bookes of the whole duty of Man, Two Bookes of Catechism, and one Booke Titled a Brief discourse concerning the Worshipping God," which were to be at their disposal "when they shall be required to Range out upon the Publick service for the Better discovery of any Approaching enemy makeing their inroades into this Province of Maryland." (*Md. Archives*, xx, 204-205; xix, 531). It is possible that the morose disposition attributed to Thomas Roberts was associated with a religious temperament, and was not, we fancy, greatly improved by the study of such pious, but no doubt gloomy, works as "The Whole Duty of Man" and "A Brief Discourse Concerning the Worshipping of God."

*Ancestor of the well-known Stansbury family. In his history of the Stansbury family, published in Volume IX of this Magazine, the late Dr. Christopher Johnson cites a deposition of Tobias Stansbury taken in the year 1707, in which the deponent declares that when he first went ranging, Daniel Welsh showed him a boundary of "Maiden's Choice." Dr. Johnson does not quote the deposition in full, but refers the reader to a manuscript book entitled "Baltimore County Resurveys." In spite of diligent inquiry and search the author of this article has never been able to discover the present whereabouts of this valuable book. It is not identical with either of the two books of Land Commissions found among

John Oldton or Oulton settled in Baltimore County some time prior to 1688,¹⁰ where he died in 1709. Although he apparently left no descendants, he was twice married, first to Anne Gorsuch, sister of the well-known brothers and early settlers, Charles, Robert, Richard and Lovelace Gorsuch, and widow of (1st) Captain Thomas Todd and (2nd) Captain David Jones, both of Baltimore County. His second wife was Mary —, mother-in-law of Francis Watkins of Baltimore County. Captain Oldton and his wife Mary Oldton died the same year.¹¹ He appears to have resided on Back River, in Patapsco Neck.¹²

the Baltimore County Court Proceedings in the office of the Superior Court Clerk, Baltimore Court House. The author will be deeply indebted to anyone who can tell him where it is. The deposition of Tobias Stansbury to which Dr. Johnson alludes would probably help to solve a question which otherwise may remain unanswered, that is, the question of the course of the Garrison Road west of Gwinn's Falls. "Maiden's Choice" lies west of Gwinn's Falls and south of the present Frederick Road, and includes the land now Loudon Park Cemetery.

*He took up two tracts—"Edwards' Lott" and "Edwards' Enlargement"—which lay within the old limits of Baltimore City, before the recent extension of the city limits, that is, on the York Road some distance north of North Avenue. These lands were later resurveyed by Christopher Carnan and called "Huntingdon" after one of the tracts included in the resurvey. A branch of Jones Falls which descended from these lands, was known as Edward's Run. I think it is identical with Sumwalt Run, which very recently has been turned into a sewer from Guilford almost to Jones Falls. The name "Sumwalt Run" is obviously recent, being derived from a person who had an ice pond on the run within the last few decades.

¹⁰See the case of John Copas against John Oldton and Anne his wife, administratrix of David Jones (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber F. No. 1, 1691-1693, f. 484, August Court, 1693), which shows that in the year 1688 the plaintiff went to the house of John Oldton to demand a heifer which he claimed as his own.

¹¹The inventory of Captain Oldton's estate was taken October 5th, 1709; that of his wife's estate was taken December 10th, 1709. Francis Watkins signs the latter's inventory as son-in-law. There is also a deed of gift from Francis Watkins to his mother-in-law Mary Oldton of Baltimore County, widow, dated July 20th, 1709. A number of articles listed in Captain Oldton's inventory are described as burnt, a fact from which it might be inferred that his house had burned down. Captain Oldton died intestate. John Hays of Back River was his administrator.

¹²On what land he lived is not certainly known. His original home

His house probably stood on a tract called "Kindness"¹³ which he owned, which lies near the head of Back River on the south side, and is now crossed by the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The name of a tract which was surveyed for him—"Darley Hall"¹⁴—suggests the possibility that Oldton may have intended to commemorate some family estate or manor of that name; but the name of another tract—"Pemblicoe"¹⁵—

was probably on some tract in which his first wife had a dower right. By a deed dated March, 1693-4, Colonel John Thomas of Baltimore County conveyed to James Wells, in consideration of being released from the obligation of teaching him to read and write, fifty acres of a tract called "Gardeson." The land conveyed is described as lying "between Patapsco River and the head of Back River in the woods . . . beginning at a bounded red oak standing on a hill side near to a branch descending to Back River and running north-east sixty-four perches to a bounded white oak standing by the main road going to John Oldtons." (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber G. No. 1, 1693-1696, f. 190.) "Gardeson" lies between the head of Back River and Colgate's Creek. Captain Oldton is described as "of Back River" in the proceedings of a suit brought against him by Peregrine Brown in March, 1708-9. (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber I. S. No. B., 1708-1705, March Court, 1708-9.)

"Kindness," 234 acres, was conveyed to him by John Richardson, September 3, 1701.

"Darley Hall" was surveyed for John Oldton June 12th, 1696, and was laid out for 300 acres, but, according to the late Mr. Story, contained many more. This tract lies on both sides of the Harford Road extending south as far as North Avenue. It embraces a part of Clifton Park. It was laid out on the headwaters of a large brook known originally as Mounteney's Run, later called the Harford Run, the last traces of which were recently effaced. Oldton conveyed "Darley Hall" to John Ensor on November 3rd, 1697. It was long the home of the Ensor family. The situation of "Darley Hall" is shown on Mr. Story's admirable map of tracts which lie within or adjacent to the eastern and north-eastern limits of Baltimore City. This map hangs in the Baltimore Court House. In *Familiae Minorum Gentum*, a book published by the Harleian Society, there is the pedigree of a family named Potter, a member of which, Richard Potter of Manchester, married Jane the daughter of Christopher Bower of Darley Hall.

"Pemblicoe," 800 acres, was surveyed for John Oldton and Thomas Hedge April 26th, 1699, on or about the site of the Pimlico race course. On August 5th, 1714, John Hays, administrator of John Oldton, and John Ensor, administrator of Thomas Hedge the younger, assigned the survey to Thomas Macnamara. (Patents, Liber E. E. No. 6, 93-94.)

which he took up, suggests connections with London. Some time after his commission as captain of rangers was taken from him ¹⁶ (1698) Oldton was in England; ¹⁷ but he returned eventually to die in Baltimore County.

Captain Oldton was probably a man of a hard fighting type, doubtless overbearing and quick of temper. In 1692 he was found guilty of the murder of Dennis Garrett of Baltimore

Macnamara had a resurvey executed on this tract on November 8th, 1715, which contained thirteen thousand eight hundred acres; but the resurvey was never patented. (Unpatented Certificates, No. 1125, Baltimore County.)

¹⁶ It is recorded that in the year 1698 the Rangers on Potomac River and the Baltimore County Rangers presented petitions against their respective commanders. (*Md. Archives*, xxii, 168.) I have been unable to find these petitions, if they still exist. On October 14th of the preceding year the Baltimore County Rangers had been ordered disbanded, but this order does not appear to have gone into effect. (*Md. Archives*, xxii, 90.) However, on April 2nd, 1698, at a meeting of the Council held at Annapolis the following letter was sent to Captain Oldton:

"Capt Oldson

"This is to acquaint you that with the Advice of his Majestys honble Council it being thought fit for his Majestys Service & ease of the country I disband & dismiss you from the present command you have over the Rangers in Baltimore County as likewise the men under you whereof you & every of you are to take due notice given under my hand & seal the day & year above written.

"Postscript

"You or any of your Rangers will Come hither Mr Henry Denton Clk of his Majestys honble Council will give you a full Acct of your pay.

"To Captain John Oldton Commandr of the Rangers in Baltimore County att the Garrison there." (*Md. Archives*, xxiii, 403-404.)

At the same time Colonel John Addison was ordered to raise a new company of Rangers, consisting of ten men and two captains, but Captain Richard Brightwell was not to be one of the captains. The old rangers were to be continued in the service until the new ones had been equipped and had taken the field, after which they were to be disbanded.

¹⁷ In a Rent Roll of Baltimore County dated 1700 and now in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society (*Calvert Papers*, No. 886) the tract called "Fellowship" or "Oldton's Fellowship," which was laid out for John Oldton June 12th, 1696, on Little Britain Ridge near the head of Herring Run (not far southeast of Towson) is entered with the following remark: "The said Oulton in England."

County, and was condemned to be hanged, but received a royal pardon in time to save his life.¹⁸ Whether or not he had friends at Court remains a mystery. In an earlier article of this author's we have seen how, in the strenuous days of the seventeenth century, a man's being found guilty of trading with the Indians on the Sabbath Day in no ways interfered with his being appointed a vestryman of a prominent parish; so that it seems only reasonable that the onus of a verdict of murder in the first degree should not prevent a man of the best soldierly qualities from assuming the honorable duty and high responsibility of guarding the frontiers of a province.

There are a number of reasons why Marylanders should remember Captain John Oldton. Captain Oldton was, if not the actual builder of the "Garrison" (he probably was the builder), at least the man who made it memorable by his occupation of

"At a Council held at Saint Mary's on April 11th, 1692, one Rebecca Saunders, who had been condemned for murder, was reprieved, and her execution suspended until the next Provincial Court. "The like order passed in favor of one John Olton a Taylor convict and under sentence of Death for a Murder." (*Md. Archives*, VIII, 314.) The trial of John Oldton will be found in "Provincial Court Proceedings Judgments," Liber D. S. No. C., 1692-1693, f. 15: "The jurors . . . doe present John Oldton late of Baltemore County taylor for that he the said John Oldton the 31st of July 1691 at Baltemore County . . . with force and armes in and upon the body of one Dennis Garrett then and there . . . an assault did make and him the said Dennis with one sword of the value of twenty shillings being the proper sword of the said John Ouldtton upon the forehead of the said Dennis one blow did give of which said blow the said Dennis immediately from the 30th day of July aforesaid till the 2nd day of September did languish on which 2nd day of September in the year and at the place aforesaid the said Dennis Garrett of the said blow did dye." The witnesses were: Philip Roper, Nicholas Hale, John Cole (son-in-law of the deceased), Thomas Stone, Abraham Vaughan and Barbara Garrett (the widow). Oldton was condemned to be hanged; but "afterwards the said John Oulton was graciously pardoned by their Majesties pardon in usuall forme."

Dennis Garrett, an early settler on the site of Baltimore, has many descendants through the Cole, Gorsuch and Ensor families. With Thomas Stone he purchased "Long Island Point," a tract surveyed for William Poultney on the site of Fell's Point. His widow, Barbara Garrett, married (2nd) Thomas Broad.

it during nearly four years;¹⁹ by his laying-out or adaptation to the uses of his rangers of various "garrison roads," of some of which fragments still survive; and by two interesting reports he has left us of his "ranging." With his name is associated the historic place-name of "Garrison Forest," as well as the names of such "garrison roads" as we still have with us. He took up the land on which our famous race-course stands, and was responsible for the name of the place. He had surveyed some hundreds of acres now included in the city of Baltimore,²⁰ and he was probably the builder of the first section of that road which later became the Harford Road within the old limits of

¹⁹ It is very doubtful whether the Garrison was ever occupied as a fort after 1698. Built in a wilderness remote from settlements the Garrison was soon overtaken by the advance of colonization which, with the beginning of the eighteenth century, made extraordinary progress. A decade later than 1698 the Garrison was on the frontier, if not within it. In the Baltimore County Court Proceedings (Liber I. S., No. B, 1708-1705, f. 278) is the record of a suit brought by William Logsdon against Thomas Gwinn, in which the plaintiff charges the defendant with the breach of a contract made November 31st, 1709, to build a forty-foot tobacco house on a tract called "The Island" lying "in Baltimore County near Oldtons Garrison." "The Island," surveyed for Thomas Cromwell, 1702, and later resurveyed into "Darbyshire" lies a short distance south of the Old Court Road east of Pikesville. In August, 1714, William Summers informs the court that he has seated "one of the outermost plantations of the Garrison Ridge," and that his rolling road has been stopped up by William Popejoy. (Balto. Co. Court Proceedings, Liber I. S. No. B, f. 537-8.) In August, 1719, John Newman, Richard Jones, Joseph Elledge and Richard Gist complain to the court that, having seated plantations "on the outermost parts of the Garrison Ridge and cleared a rowling road to our convieny are now hindered and debarred of the use and privilege of the said road by a certain Joshua Howard and William Popejoy." (Balto. Co. Court Proceedings, Liber I. S. No. C., 1718, f. 211.)

²⁰ In addition to "Darley Hall" he took up "Bold Venture" on December 23rd, 1695, "on the north side of the Whetstone Branch." It lies on the Basin near Fells Point. Whetstone Branch, an old name for that branch of Patapsco River on which Baltimore was originally laid out, probably derived its name from Whetstone Neck, the neck which divides it from the Middle Branch. "Bold Venture" was originally laid out for 161 acres. In 1726 it was escheated and resurveyed for Edward Fell under the name of "Fell's Footing," and was found to contain only 4 3/4 acres clear of elder surveys.

Baltimore City, which in Captain Oldton's time was called "Darley Path."²¹

The earliest authentic reference to the historic "Garrison"—the fort at the head of Slaughterhouse Run—is, I believe,

²¹ Whatever paths or roads may have existed before 1700 on the land on which Baltimore City is now built, Darley Path and the old Main Road which later became known as the Philadelphia Road, are, so far as I am aware, the only ones of which any record exists, unless the reader is willing to accept my theory that the main southern highway of the Seneca Indians passed across what is today the west end of our metropolis. If Darley Path, as originally laid out, led from the Main Road to "Darley Hall," and there stopped, it could scarcely have been more than two miles in length; but there is a possibility that it penetrated much farther into the forest, and that it may even have "tapped" the road which led from the Garrison to Deer Creek.

A tract of 67 acres called "Cole's Addition" surveyed for John Cole May 29th, 1698, is thus described: "Lying on the north side of Patapsco River in the woods, beginning at a bounded white oak a bounded tree of a parcell of land of Mounteneys (i. e., 'Mountenay's Neck,' surveyed for Alexander Mounteney, 1662) and running with the said land west north west 13 perches to a bounded white oak of the said Mounteneys, still continuing the course more west north west 88 perches to a bounded red oak by Darly Path, then north east 146 perches to a line of Coles Choice (surveyed for John Cole July 28th, 1694, but never patented; it was taken up again under the name of "Orange") then with Coles Choice down Mountenays Glade (i. e., the valley of Mountenay's Run, a stream known later as the Harford Run) south east 40 perches, then south by east 1/2 easterly 22 perches, then south by east sixty perches to a bounded oak, then south west 12 perches, then with a straight line to the beginning."

The situation of "Cole's Addition" is shown on Scharf's "Map of Original Tracts within the City of Baltimore," published in his History of Baltimore County. The tract is traversed by Chase Street and by the Bel Air Road, and the intersection of these streets appears to lie within it. Its extreme western boundary is on the Harford Road.

In August, 1750, a Land Commission was held, on behalf of William Hammond, to determine and fix the bounds of "Cole's Addition." (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Land Commissions, Liber H. W. S. No. 4, f. 196 et seq.) A number of depositions were then taken which allude to Darley Path. John Ensor, Sr., aged fifty-five years, deposed that "about eighteen years ago the aforesaid John Cole (referred to elsewhere in the same deposition as the deponent's father-in-law) came with him this deponent to the place where he now stands being in the main Rolling road leading from Baltimore Town into Britain ridge forrist (the ridge between Herring Run and Jones Falls was called Little Britain Ridge or Britain Ridge or Britain Ridge Forest) about half a mile from

that which is found in the description of the tract called "Ely O'Carroll," which was laid out for Charles Carroll January 13th, 1695/6, which is described as follows: "Lying in Baltimore County on the north side of Potapsco River in the woods upon Jones Falls and on the west side of the said falls, beginning at a bounded white oak standing in a deep valley by a small branch near Capt Oulstons Garrison." ²² This land was

the said Town on or near the top of a rising ground or small hill being about the middle of the said main road and told this deponent that here or herabouts must stand a bounded red oak of William Greens land (i. e., "Cole's Addition") which tree the said Cole said must stand here by a small hollow or pond as also by the said path and this deponent declares that the said Path was always called Darley Path ever since he could remember." (He was born in Baltimore County circa 1695, son of John Ensor and Jane his wife. It was his father who bought "Darley Hall" in 1697, and he inherited the tract on his father's death circa 1711.) William Green aged fifty-eight years deposed "that the place where he now stands being in the main Rolling road leading from Baltimore Town into Britain forrist about half a mile from the said Town on or near the top of a rising ground or small hill being about the middle of the said main road the aforesaid John Cole said there should have been a bounded tree of Coles Addition and this deponent further saith that the said Path was formerly called and known by the name of Darley Path ever since he could remember." Thomas Gorsuch aged seventy years deposed "that the place where he now stands being in the main Rolling road leading from Baltimore Town into Britain ridge forrist about half a mile from the said Town on or near the top of a rising ground or small hill being about the middle of the said main road was always taken and said to be called Darley Path going to Darley Hall."

²³ The Garrison is mentioned in the descriptions of several other early surveys of that locality. "Carse's Forest" surveyed for Robert Carse August 12th, 1696, is described as being situated "on the north side of Potapsco River up Jones Falls in a forke of the said falls above Capt Oulstons Garrison." "Howard's Square" surveyed for Joshua Howard February 1st, 1698, is thus described: "In the woods above the head of Potapsco River on the west side of Jones Falls and on the west side of Oldtons Garrison." "Hurd's Camp" surveyed for Andrew Hurd August 16th, 1699, lies "in the woods on the west side of Jones Falls and on the west side of the Garrison." "Pemblicoe" surveyed for John Oldton and Thomas Hedge April 16th, 1699, lies "on the west side of Jones Falls in the woods below the Garrison." "Mount Organ" surveyed for Mathew Organ September 20th, 1704, lies "on the north side of Patapsco River near a place called the Garrison." "Counterscarpe" surveyed for Joseph Murray May 10th, 1700, lies "on the north side of Patapsco River . . . at a place commonly called the Garrison."

laid out by Thomas Richardson, and contained one thousand acres.²³ The Garrison was then standing on vacant land; for the land called "Oulton's Garrison" or "Oldton's Garrison" was not taken up by Captain Oldton until four months later. No surveys had apparently yet been made either to the north or west of that place, while to the south the nearest surveyed land was on or near the site of Druid Hill Park.²⁴ To the east and southeast, however, lay, within a comparatively few miles, several large tracts, which had been taken up less than two years before.²⁵ Still farther east lands had been taken up on both sides of the Great Falls of Gunpowder River as far north as Meredith's Ford, while on the west side of Susquehanna River the surveys extended to within a few miles of Broad Creek. At this time the settlement of the "back country" or "forest" was on the eve of beginning; but there is nothing in the records to show that it actually had begun; and it is highly probable that in the spring of 1696 the "Garrison" stood at least six miles from the nearest English plantations. The country thereabouts was then known as "Garrison Forest," "Rangers' Forest" or "Garrison Ridge."²⁶ Of these names only the first has survived to this day.

²³ The situation of this tract is shown on the map which accompanies my article on "The Old Indian Road" in the September, 1920, issue of this *Magazine*.

²⁴ Hab-Nab-at-a-Venture," surveyed 1688, and "Come-by-Chance," surveyed 1694, lie on or near the site of Druid Hill Park. Between the Park and Gwinn's Falls lies "Parish's Range," surveyed 1678, which extends as far north as the intersection of the Liberty Road and Garrison Avenue. West of Gwinn's Falls lands had been surveyed as far as the Dead Run.

²⁵ These were: "Selsed," 900 acres, surveyed July 31st, 1694—lies on Roland's Run, which derives its name from the patentee, Rowland Thornborough; "Morgan's Delight," 500 acres, surveyed for James Murray June 12th, 1694—as far as I can determine it lies between the Sheppard Asylum and Lake Roland or thereabouts; "Friend's Discovery," 1000 acres, surveyed for Job Evans June 17th, 1694—lies between Govans-town and Towson on both sides of the York Road; "Hale's Fellowship," 200 acres, surveyed for Nicholas Haile or Hale October 19th, 1694—adjoins "Friend's Discovery."

²⁶ "Turkey Cock Hall" surveyed for Richard Gist April 25th, 1706, lies "on ye north side of Potapasco In Rangers forest on Jones's ffalls, beginn-

Were it not for this positive evidence that the Garrison was built before the spring of 1696, we might be led to believe that this was the actual date when it was erected. The following order of the Council, which was issued on March 3rd, 1695/6, is somewhat difficult to interpret with relation to the Garrison,²⁷ but its meaning is otherwise clear and it contains information of importance:

"Ordered that the Rangers by Act of Assembly appointed to keep Ranging upon the frontiers of this province take care to settle themselves to inhabite (some time this Spring) beyond all the Inhabitants plantations scituate upon the frontiers as aforesaid, and that they keep an exact Journall of all their proceedings & observations made in their Ranging & return an Acco^t thereof unto his Excell at the Port of Annapolis, at least once a Month, if opportunity & conveniency of conveying the same offers; And that a new Lieuten^t from the Cap^t of each party of Rangers be p^resented, who may be proper to assist & Officiate pursuant to the directions of the late Act of Assembly passed to the said Effect, hereby requiring those Rangers (so settling themselves) to cohabite & live upon the settlem^{ts} afores^d all Winter and that the Commander of the Rangers upon Potomock do Range to the ffalls of patapsco and those of patapsco to Range to according as the Law directs.

"And further that they observe the Law made about the

ing at a bounded white oak in ye line of a parcell of land called Elio Carroll"; "Milford Haven" surveyed for Gregory Davis May 12th, 1707, lies "on the north side of Patapsco River and on the north side of Western Run (i. e., of Jones Falls) in Rangers fforest"; "Traymore" surveyed for Pierce Welsh February 26th, 1706/7, lies "on the north side of Potapsco in Rangers fforest, beginning at a bounded white oak by ye great hill run near ye land called Litterlouna"; "Street's Adventure" surveyed June 23rd, 1707, lies "on ye north side of Potapsco in ye woods upon ye Garrison Ridge."

²⁷ We are still more puzzled when we read how, at a Council held June 1st, 1697, when the subject of Rangers was under discussion, the Governor "proposes whether the house think it convenient that the said Rangers have inforted themselves, who doe say that they doe approve thereof provided that the province be at noe charge therupon." (*Md. Archives*, xix, 531.) To what new forts does this allude?

Rangers, and that they make & marke severall paths & take care to take up all suspicious persons travelling without passes, and that the Road which they find to be the best & nighest Road, that they double marke the same That they make Severall Cabins up & down the Woods & Cut down a great many trees therabouts and make as great a show as they can of their being there, and that they Examine what Indians they meet with, and if they find them doing any unlawfull Act, that they secure them and upon resistance that they use force; and if there is absolute Necessity endeavour to kill them, but (if not) to use them civilly & give them all lawfull assistance. If please God any accident should happen to them of meeting with any Enemy, that they immediately send his Ex^{ncy} an Account thereof, and that they send to one another and to the Militia Officers scituate next upon the ffrontiers hereby commanding such Officers to Raise the Militia under their Command, for their Aid & assistance which said Militia Officers are immediately to send to the Colonel of the County to give him an Account thereof, who is thereby Ordered to Raise the whole Militia of his County for their Aid & Assistance." (*Md. Archives*, xx, 381).

The site of the Garrison is revealed by the description of "Oulton's Garrison," a tract of three hundred and forty acres laid out for Captain John Oldton or Oulton May 13th, 1696.²⁸ This tract is described as follows: "Lying in Baltemore County on the north side of Patapsco River in the woods being pte (part) of the land called Rangers fforest beginning at a bounded red oak standing on the east side of a glade by the Garrison and running thence north 20 degrees westerly 170 perches to a bounded white oak standing upon a point of a hill on the west side of a branch descending into Jones falls, and running from the said white oak west 20 degrees southerly 246 perches to a bounded white oak on the side of a hill and on the east side of a branch, then south 20 degrees easterly 222 perches to a

²⁸ Much of the history of this tract is given in my article on "The Old Indian Road" in the September, 1920, issue of this *Magazine*, and the situation of the tract is shown on the accompanying map.

bounded white oak standing by a glade called the West Glade (i. e. the Western Run of Jones Falls) then each 20 degrees northerly 246 perches, then with a direct line to the beginning." This record fixes the site of the Garrison at a point a short distance north of Slaughterhouse Run and about half a mile east of the present Garrison Road. The exact site could, of course, readily be ascertained by making a survey, and this would help to settle the question whether the stone building known as "Fort Garrison" is by any chance the original fort, or whether this name is merely apocryphal, and the building itself comparatively recent.

It is to be presumed that the Garrison and most of the cleared land ²⁹ which must have existed beside it was taken up within the survey called "Oulton's Garrison"; for Captain Oldton could hardly have neglected the opportunity to secure, without cost, improvements which would later enhance the value of his land. The reason why the surveyor began the survey so near to the Garrison was probably because it was desired to have the beginning tree under observation and protection. When, however, in 1752, Richard Croxall had "Oulton's Garrison" re-surveyed, the place of beginning could no longer be found.

Life at the Garrison was uneventful, so far as the records show. A ranger at the Garrison on Potomac River was murdered by the Indians, but no such event seems to have enlivened or saddened the boredom of the Baltimore County Rangers'

²⁹ It is to be supposed that some of the land around the Garrison was cleared by the Rangers, not only for greater safety, but "to make as great a show as they can of their being there"; and we may well imagine that they improved their spare time by cultivating it. At the Potomac River Garrison, as we have elsewhere observed, Indian fields existed all ready for cultivation. In at least one instance the Council ordered the Rangers to make a clearing. In the Fall of 1697 a ranger was murdered by Indians at the Potomac Garrison, and the frontier inhabitants became much alarmed. An order was sent out "that the party of Rangers in Baltimore County (upon this noise of Indians) keep good watch & look well after their horses; and that they keep them together in or near to the fort and Clear a broad way down to the Spring & keepe Ranging pursuant to the late Ordr sent them." (*Md. Archives*, xxiii, 219-220.)

existence at the fort. Discipline does not seem to have been very strict, for the men refused to serve under Thomas Roberts, and there was difficulty in keeping them at the Garrison in winter. In December, 1696, Captain Oldton complained "how that three of his men deserted the Garrison & obstinately refuse to remain there all winter notwithstanding a former order therabout." The grievance of the Rangers was that "their pay had been ordered them inconvenient and out of their county." The Governor promised to see that their grievance was rectified, but ordered "that the said Capt Oldton & his men do notwithstanding Repair to the Garrison and there Remain all Winter pursuant to former Ord^r his Ex^{ncy} being pleased to say that he will Speak to the Assembly next Sessions in their behalfe . . . and bestow'd upon them ten dollars to drink the Kings Health with at Christmas." (*Md. Archives*, xx, 564).³⁰

Two of Captain Oldton's reports of the roads over which he and his men ranged in patrolling the wilderness have come down to us. The first of these was submitted to a meeting of the Council held October 10th, 1696, and is as follows:

"An account of the roads that are made back of the inhabitants by the Rangers in Baltemore County North East from the Garrison to the first Cabin 15 miles, north east to the second Cabin 15 miles of therabouts; then 10 miles further the same course to another Cabin on the north side of Deer Creek; likewise from the Garrison to a Cabin between Judwins Falls (evidently meant for Gwinn's Falls) and the main falls of Patapsco a west course 10 miles, then a west course to the main falls of Patapsco 10 miles more, which said road being marked and weekly ranged by me and my Levetent^t according to the order of Councill from your Excellency's humble servant to command (*Md. Archives*, xx, 523). John Oldton."

The second report was submitted to a meeting of the Council which was held October 9th, 1797:

³⁰ The Rangers on Potomac were also ordered to remain at their Garrison all winter and were likewise presented with ten dollars to drink the King's health at Christmas. (*Md. Archives*, xx, 553.)

"Came Capt John Oldton and Capt Richard Brightwell Command^{rs} of the Rangers upon Potomock and Baltimore and presented the two following accounts of their Ranging³¹ vizt

"Whereas it has pleased the Govern^r & Council to demand of us Rangers in Baltimore County to give an account how our Road lyes from our Garrison to Deer Creek & Patapsco, w^{ch} according to our best knowledge is thus, ffrom our Garrison to the north side of Dear Creek 40 miles thus to Gunpowder main falls 12 miles, thence to the Little falls eight miles, thence to a branch of Winters Run eight miles, thence to the north side of Dear Creek 12 miles, thence to the nearest Inhabitants sixteen miles.

"ffrom our Garrison to Potapsco 20 miles, thus to Guins falls four miles, thence to a branch of the same falls four miles, thence to Potapsco main falls twelve miles, thence to the Inhabitants fourteen miles.

"This is a description of our Road, w^{ch} we were ordered to make and marke, which we have done.

³¹ Captain Brightwell's report is as follows:

"Pursuant to yor Ex^{cy}s Command for Returning an account of our Ranging; I do humbly certifie that according to your Ex^{cy}s late Order for Ranging to the ffrontiers I have kept my men Ranging ever since to the ffrontier Plantations, and up and down the Eastern Branch towards the head of Patuxent to the ffrontiers there, and so back again; but have not mett with any Indians in all our Range; nor any thing worth noticing, and as to our Ranger before the said Order we kept constantly Ranging from our Garrison to the Sugar Lands w^{ch} we compute to be about forty miles, being generally Stony Rocky land, near the River, all the way thither, and barrens backwards, but the Sugar Lands extraordinary rich and continue soe for severall miles backwards ffrom the Sugar Lands we range away towards the Eastward to Potapsco, w^{ch} we compute to be about fifty miles, and so from thence make strait away to the Garrison, w^{ch} we compute to be betwixt Sixty and Seaventy miles, in w^{ch} Range is generally good Land; but we have not met nor seen any Indians these twelve months except two back Indians that came to the ffort; hard before Mr. Stodarts negro boye was murdered, who came Civilly into the ffort & were suffer'd to depart without any disturbance as for making any other discoveries, I know of none to give an acct off; all w^{ch} is humbly certified this 12th day of Octobr Ano 1697 by your Ex^{cy}s obedient & faithfull humble servant

Richard Brightwell "

"We have Ranged & made discovery of all the Good Lands back of our Road and found a great many Indian Cabins³² & Tents where we marked Trees and sett up our names, We have

³² It is very difficult to form any estimate of the numbers and character of the Indian population of old Baltimore County in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but it appears to be certain that this county never had, within historic times, the large indigenous Indian populations that Southern Maryland and the southern Eastern Shore had. As far as this author's experience carries, evidences of a small Indian settlement—fragments of pottery, numerous arrowheads, hammer-stones, chips and spalls, with an occasional axe or celt, all associated together—may be found in Baltimore and Harford Counties in every hundred and fifty acres, while the observant eye may discover traces of the Indian almost everywhere, except in places where the original surface of the ground has been removed or covered. On the Chesapeake and its estuaries extensive shell-heaps occur between Romney Creek and Patapsco River. (There is one at the mouth of Romney, but between Romney Creek and Swan Creek I have never found any worth mentioning, including Spesutia Island.) The vast majority of these Indian remains must date from earlier centuries than the seventeenth.

In the Baltimore County Court Proceedings we find occasional references to Indians who seem to be, not mere marauders or wandering hunters, but residents of the county. In the old county levies for the years between 1683 and 1706 inclusive are frequently entered allowances of tobacco to the credit of different settlers for wolves' heads many of which are described as "of Indian killing."

The following allusions to Indian cabins, which the author has collected from various records, may be found interesting and not without some historical value, although not to be taken as having any bearing on the archaeology of Baltimore County:

First of all I will refer the reader to a note in my article on "The Old Indian Road," which will be found on page 118 of the June, 1920, number of this *Magazine*. The deposition there quoted seems to show that, however light in construction and hastily put together an Indian cabin might be, traces of it might still endure for years.

In the month of February, 1687/8, three settlers on Middle River—Francis Freeman, Richard Enock and the latter's wife—were assaulted by two Indians supposed to be Nanticokes. Enock was killed and the other two badly wounded. Colonel George Wells, the chief military officer of Baltimore County, in a letter to Colonel Darnall describing the affair, says that "Mr. Francis Watkins hearing thereof went with four of their family to the Indian Cabbin that the Indians belonged to and demanded the Murtherers but that the Indians kept him off with their guns presented upon which he raised a file or more of men & went again but the Indians were all gone before he came." (*Md. Archives*, VIII, 5.)

observed to see the outside Plantations since so Ordered." ³³
(*Md. Archives*, XXIII, 260-261).

A comparison of the two foregoing reports reveals the fact that, while each furnishes information which the other does not

It is possible that this "cabin" was the place for which a branch of Deep Creek, Back River, was named. A resurvey called "Hopewill" laid out for James Crook March 5th, 1705/6, and patented to Francis Watkins, is described as lying "on the north side of Back River near the head of a branch of the said river called Deep Creek, beginning at a bounded white oak standing by a branch of the said creek called the Indian Fort Branch near the main road going down Back River Neck in Baltimore County." This land lies across Back River Neck between Deep Creek of Back River and Hopewell Creek of Middle River. Just above its mouth Deep Creek divides into two creeks, Deep Creek (east) and Duck Creek (west). Some distance farther up Deep Creek another division occurs. The Indian Fort Branch is the southernmost branch.

In the will of Captain George Gouldsmith of Baltimore County, dated April 6th, 1666, the testator leaves to his son George his dwelling plantation (i. e., "Gouldsmith's Rest," surveyed 1658, which lies at the north end of Spesutia Narrows opposite the north-east end of Spesutia Island) at 16 years of age, with the provision, however, "that so long as my wife enjoyeth and choseth upon this my plantation that there may be noe part of ye land cleared or meddled with on ye other side being ye northern side of a branch (evidently Dipper or Goose Creek) goeing towards a peece of land called ye Indian Quarter."

A tract of land called "Sheppards Adventure" surveyed for Rowland Shepperd, January 23rd, 1721-2, is described as follows: "lying on ye west side of Rumley (now Romney) Creek, beginning at a bounded spanish oak, a bounded white oak and a bounded water oak on a point of a neck called the Indian Cabbins Neck." This neck lies about a mile and a half above the mouth of Romney Creek.

The manor of Doughoregan, surveyed for Charles Carroll, Esq., May 2nd, 1707, is thus described: "Lying on the Middle River of Patuxent, beginning at two bounded oaks standing by a blinde path leading from Thomas Brownes plantation to some Indian Cabbins near the aforesaid Middle River which path is marked all the way from the said plantation to the said oaks." The original survey of Doughoregan, August 30th, 1700, contained three thousand acres less than the second. Mention is made in it of the "blind path," but not of the Indian cabins. Whether this was an Indian path or a settler's road is uncertain. However, on the 9th of March, 1703, Lord Baltimore issued instructions to the Land Office that the manor was for the time being to be free of rent, "being informed by Mr. Charles Carroll that he has taken up 10,000 acres (i. e., "Doughoregan" and adjacent tracts) of land in Baltimore County upon some

contain, neither one contradicts the other in any way. Both agree in giving the distance from the Garrison to the north side of Deer Creek as forty miles by the Garrison road, and the distance from the Garrison to the Main falls of Patapsco River

of the Branches of Patuxent River which is remote and not likely to be seated in some time." (Patents, Liber D.D. No. 5, f. 711.)

"Calarney" surveyed for Mathew Organ September 26th, 1721, lies on the west side of the Middle Branch of Patapsco River, "beginning at two bounded white oaks and a bounded red oak standing near the head of a branch called the Indian Cabin Cove." I cannot exactly locate this tract.

Before a land commission held to determine the bounds of a tract called "Everly Hills" one Edward Saunders aged sixty-three years being a quaker, affirmed on February 22nd, 1766, that "John Nelson about twenty-eight years ago told this deponent at several times that Daniel Scott the younger or William Butteram bounded a tree on Pogans Branch near the Injians Cabins and was threatened to be whipped." (Baltimore County Land Records, Deeds, Liber B. No. P, f. 174-180.) "Everly Hills" lies on the road between Bel Air and Abingdon, near the former place. Mr. Somerville, Surveyor for Harford County, informs me that Pogans Branch must be the first branch descending into the west side of Bynam's Run below Bel Air. Other depositions taken before the same land commission mention Bynam's Run and the mouth of Pogan's Run. It is possible that "Pogan" was an Indian.

In the year 1716 Charles Simmons and James Preston were appointed commissioners to examine evidences touching the bounds of a tract called "Beall's Camp" or Beale's Camp "which are gone to decay and defeated (sic) p (per) the Heathen." This tract, which contained 1,000 acres, was surveyed for Major Ninian Beall in 1683, and lies on the east side of Winter's Run adjacent to and north of the Bel Air Road (now Lincoln Highway). Symon Pearson, aged sixty-six years, testified before this commission "that he did know the . . . dead white oak . . . to be as faire a bounded tree as ever he did see stand in the woods and was then a green and growing tree 17 or 18 years agoe and seemingly an ancient bounded tree and hath been heretofore deputed for the beginning tree of the aforesaid Bealls Camp and further saith that he did know two Indians that came to his house and did tell him that (sic) the said Symon Pearson to come to their cabbins and fetch some meat and when he came the Indians were gone from their cabbins and had cutt and destroyed the bounds of the aforesaid dead white oak which was then a green and growing tree." (Chancery Proceedings, Liber P. L., 1712-1724, f. 326-327.)

A small tract of land called "Price's Good Will" surveyed for Stephen Price September 29th, 1760, is described as lying in Lord Baltimore's

as twenty miles by the road. If we accept the fact that the two reports do not contradict each one another, then we are at liberty, by putting them together, to deduce the following facts: (1) that the first outpost or "cabin" on the Garrison road to Deer Creek stood between the Great and the Little Falls of Gunpowder River, in what was called the Fork of Gunpowder,

Reserve, "beginning at a bounded hickory tree standing by the Indian Old Fields." (Unpatented Certificate 1309, Baltimore County.) This land was later (1774) resurveyed into a slightly larger tract called "Price's Chance," in the description of which the Indian Old Fields are again mentioned. The last named tract was resurveyed in 1795 into a tract of 104½ acres called "Long Look." The resurvey lies on Oregon Run (formerly Shewan Cabin Branch), and adjoins "Gerar," the well known estate of the late Gittings Merryman.

"Richardson's Outlet," surveyed for Thomas Richardson February 18th, 1750, lies in the Reserve and beings "at two bounded white oaks standing near a branch which descends into the north side of Deer Creek the said bounded white oaks stand on the east side of the said branch about forty perches below the mouth of Indian Wills Cabbin Branch." (Unpatented Certificate 1380, Baltimore County.) "Hills of Poverty," laid out for Abraham Jarrett February 15th, 1771, begins "at a bounded red oak standing on the east of Indian Wills Cabbin Branch." I have found among the notes of the late Dr. George Archer of Harford County notice of a law suit which was tried in 1799 and involved the bounds of "Richardson's Outlet." Depositions in the case refer to Indian Will's Cabin Branch, and Hyram Dickinson proves the exact spot where "Indian Will's" cabin stood.

"McPike's Reserve" surveyed for John McPike July 15th, 1752, lies in the Reserve "on the south side of Deer Creek, beginning at a bounded white oak standing in a fork of the Indian Cabbin Branch on the north side of the Little Creek (i. e., Little Deer Creek)." (Proprietary Leases, Liber G. G. B. No. B., f. 83.)

²⁰ This probably refers to an order of the Council issued August 20th, 1697, as follows:

"Upon Representation and Advice this day Reed concerning some Insolencies lately committed by Indians among the ffrontier Plantations in Baltemore County; Ordered that the Rangers (upon sight thereof) keep constantly Ranging betwixt their ffort and the said ffrontier Plantations untill further Ordr and that they call in at the said Plantacons and Inform themselves how matters are and that if they meet any Indians comitting any insolencies Violencies or other unlawful act that they fforthwith seize and Apprehend and under safe and secure Conduct send them down to the Port of Annapolis unto his Excey the Govr." (*Md. Archives*, XXIII, 201.)

and was distant three miles from the Great Falls and five miles from the Little Falls by the road; (2) that the second outpost stood ten miles beyond the Little Falls and mid-way between the Little Falls and the third outpost, and that it was two miles beyond the intersection of the Garrison road with a branch of Winter's Run; (3) that the outpost between the Garrison and Patapsco Falls was mid-way on the Garrison road to Patapsco Falls and two miles by road west of the intersection of the Garrison road with one of the western branches of Gwinn's Falls, or six miles west of Gwinn's Falls.

With these facts in mind, let us now see what evidences may exist by which the probable routes of these garrison roads may be determined, and by which the general, if not the exact, location of the several outposts which were situated upon them, may be ascertained; and let us first turn our attention to the road which went from the Garrison to the cabin on the north side of Deer Creek.

In the upper part of Harford County, between Deer Creek and Broad Creek, and in the neighborhood of Dublin, are the sources of a large stream which is known today as Green Coat Branch, and which in records of the early eighteenth century is called by the singular and highly suggestive name of Green Coat Cabin Branch.³⁴ The mouth of this branch, which

³⁴ "Meadow Land" surveyed for Stephen Onion November 10th, 1730, is described as follows: "beginning at a single rock stone on the west side of a small branch called Green Coat Cabin Branch and is about five perches from the said branch where it falls into Broad Creek." "Cleehill," surveyed for Stephen Onion November 10th, 1730, lies "about three miles from Susquehanna River and about a mile from the south side of Broad Creek, beginning at Michael French's spring which runs into Green Coat Cabin Branch and is about eighty perches to the east of it." "Ashmore's Retirement" surveyed for Walter Ashmore December 30th, 1743, begins: "at two bounded white oaks standing near a branch called Greencoats Branch." "Fisher's Delight" surveyed for William Fisher February 8th, 1759, is described as follows: "lying in Baltimore County on the north side of Deer Creek between a tract of land called Arabia Petrea and a tract of land called Giles and Webster's Discovery, beginning at a bounded white oak standing on a ridge between two branches of a run called Green Coat Run."

descends into the south side of Broad Creek, is a little more than two and a half miles from Susquehanna River. The name of the branch can be traced back to the year 1730, but apparently no farther; yet it seems highly probable that it is considerably older. Between Dublin and Broad Creek, and on Green Coat Cabin Branch, is a hill which bears the name of Green Coat Hill. This hill is not mentioned by name in any old records, so far as my experience goes; but it is still possible that the name is contemporary with that of the stream.

It was the theory of the late Dr. George Archer of Harford County, as the author has learned from a study of his notes, that somewhere on Green Coat Cabin Branch stood the last "cabin" on the "garrison road" to Deer Creek—the "cabin on the north side of Deer Creek" of Captain John Oldton's report; and he believed that it was from this "cabin" that the stream derived its peculiar name. Dr. Archer was acquainted with the order of the Council of the year 1692, which has been quoted elsewhere in this article, which provided that the fort to be erected in Baltimore County was to have attached to it a "cabin" garrisoned by four Indians whose business it should be to hunt and to furnish the rangers with game. Dr. Archer was doubtless well aware that this order of the Council apparently applied only to the main fort or "garrison," and that we do not know positively where this fort was built, if it was not identical with "The Garrison," and are hardly in a position to assume that it stood on Green Coat Cabin Branch. Even then, however, there appears to be considerable justification for Dr. Archer's theory. Dr. Archer believed that "green coat" meant a matchcoat—one of those bright-colored garments which were a source of so much joy to the Indian and of profit to the trader; and he recalled the fact that the Indians who were to be attached to the fort built in Baltimore County in 1692 were to be paid in matchcoats. There seems to be nothing in the theory that the farthest outpost on the north-eastern garrison road stood on Green Coat Cabin Branch which would be at variance with the known facts, and there is in it much that is

satisfying. It is to be supposed that the rangers had their own special names for each of the outpost "cabins," and "Green Coat Cabin" may have been the name of this one. The fact that the colors of the Baltimore County militia were, at this period, green, may have nothing to do with the case, but ought at least to be worth noting.³⁵

The second cabin or outpost on the road between the Garrison and Deer Creek was, according to Captain Oldton's reports, ten miles by road south-west from the last cabin. It was ten miles by road north-east of the Little Falls of Gunpowder River, and two miles by the road north-east of a branch of Winters Run. It evidently stood somewhere between Winters Run and Deer Creek.

About three miles north-west of Bel Air lie the head springs of a branch which, from time immemorial, has borne the name of the Bear Cabin Branch. The late Dr. Archer was impressed by the fact that this is the only known branch of Winters Run in the name of which the word "cabin" is found, and he thought it probable that the second cabin or outpost stood somewhere within the valley of this stream. The antiquity of the name of Bear Cabin Branch is proved beyond all doubt,³⁶ and

³⁵ By order of a Council held October 11th, 1694, the colors for horse, foot and dragoons in Baltimore County were to be green. (*Md. Archives*, xx, p. 154.)

³⁶ "Ewings' Luck," 600 acres, surveyed for John Ewings October 24th, 1704, is thus described: "Lying in Baltimore County at the head of Bush River in the woods on the north side of Winters Run opposite to Cecills Adventure (i. e., a tract surveyed the same day for one Joshua Cecil) near a piece of low springy ground by ye mouth of a branch called Bear Cabbin Branch descending into Winters Run." This is the earliest occurrence of the name I have found in the records. On August 10th, 1738, before a land commission held on behalf of Lemuel Howard to determine the bounds of "Andrews Lott," Simon Pearson, aged seventy-eight years, deposed "that about seven or eight and forty years ago a certain Thomas Jones told him that the beginning tree of Andrews Lott stood above the mouth of a great branch that now is called Bear Cabbin Branch and near the main branch of Bush River (i. e., Winters Run)." (*Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Land Commissions, Liber H. W. S. No. 4, f. 35 et seq.*) The foregoing records indicate that about

it may well be that Dr. Archer's theory is correct. The second cabin did indeed lie two miles beyond where the road intersected a branch of Winters Run. If this branch is the next branch to the westward of Bear Cabin Branch, then the cabin probably stood within the watershed of the latter. If Bear Cabin Branch itself was meant, then it is possible that the road first intersected the branch near its mouth, and followed up the valley for two miles to the second cabin. If the explanation of the name of Green Coat Cabin Branch is true, we might be led to suppose that the rangers had a name for the second cabin, and that they called it "The Bear Cabin"; but this is only a conjecture.

The foregoing theories with regard to the situation of the two cabins have, if placed together, this at least to recommend them, that they are not in conflict with the facts. If the rangers' road between the Garrison and the north side of Deer Creek passed across Bear Cabin Branch and into the valley of Green Coat Cabin Branch, Captain Oldton's description of it, his estimate of distances and directions, is substantially correct, if we allow for the probable winding and devious nature of the road in certain places and the exaggeration of distances which travel in the forest is apt to beget.

The first cabin or outpost on Captain Oldton's road to Deer

1690 or 1691 the English had no name for Bear Cabin Branch, and that the branch received its present name between those dates and 1704, which helps to strengthen the theory that the name was taken from one of the cabins on the "garrison road" to Deer Creek. The name is certainly a singular one, hard to explain, and any attempt to explain it will certainly sound far-fetched. If the "cabin" was indeed one of the rangers' outposts, and was garrisoned by Indians, it is just possible that these Indians had the totem of a bear, and decorated the cabin with the head or with some representation of a bear. If this theory is incorrect, it is almost safe to suppose that the cabin was an Indian cabin, and it may still have been adorned in this way; or a she-bear might have made her home in it and had a litter of cubs there. It is worthy of note that we find, miles to the eastward of Bear Cabin Branch, on the east side of the Great Falls of Gunpowder River, a stream called in the old records the Cub Cabin Branch. We will later have occasion to consider the origin of this name.

Creek was undoubtedly situated in the Fork of Gunpowder River between the two "falls," but nearer the Great Falls than to the Little Falls, at least by the road. All evidences which would determine its exact or even general location has apparently perished; yet it seems very probable that it stood somewhere in what is now the Tenth District of Baltimore County, or possibly in the upper part of the Eleventh District.

Any attempt to identify any part of the ranger's road from the Garrison to the north side of Deer Creek with roads still in existence or in use today would probably be futile. The ford by which the road crossed the Great Falls of Gunpowder River is not known. It may have been Meredith's Ford,⁸⁷ unless

⁸⁷ Authentic references to Meredith's Ford are of rather late date. In the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser* for February 8th, 1785, George Fitzhugh, ancestor of the Fitzhughs of Dulany's Valley, offers a reward for the return of a run-away slave, and describes himself as residing "in the Fork of Gunpowder near Meredith's Ford." In a deed dated October 18th, 1808, James Carroll and John Scott, trustees for the estate of Captain Charles Ridgely, conveyed to William Goodwin and James Gittings, Jr., part of "Dulany's Park Resurveyed," "lying on the south side of the Great Falls of Gunpowder River, beginning at a bounded white oak standing on the north side of the main road leading to Meredith's Ford." Among the papers relating to the division of the real estate of General Charles Ridgely of Hampton (Baltimore County Land Records, Liber W. G. No. 191, f. 196 et seq.) dated November 24th, 1831, several references will be found to "the Old York Road" where it crosses Gunpowder Falls "at the place known as Meredith's Ford where there is now a bridge."

It is almost safe to assume that Meredith's Ford was known long before 1785. I think that the following orders about roads, which I have taken from the Baltimore County Court Proceedings, undoubtedly allude to Meredith's Ford. I have not been able, however, to ascertain what land Samuel Meredith lived on, for whom the ford appears to have been named:

"Benjamin Kidd Wilson is appointed overseer (of the roads) from Boyce's (Roger Boyce—at or near the intersection of the Old York Road and the Old Manor Road from Cromwell's Bridge, that is, near Slade's Tavern) to Isaac Risteau's Mill (probably near Loch Raven) and from said Boyces by Richard Wilmotts to Samuel Merediths and from thence by Thomas Gittings and John Chamberlains (in the Long Green Valley) untill it intersects the road from Thomas Johnsons (near Fork) by Walter Tolleys quarter (on Haystack Branch, south-east of Long Green)

indeed there were other good fords on the Falls above Meredith's Ford within a distance of two or three miles. If we knew the place where the road forded the Great Falls we might be in a position to determine the approximate course of the road between the Garrison and the Falls. If the reader is unwilling to accept the names of Green Coat Cabin Branch and of Bear Cabin Branch as evidence, we must depend on Captain Oldton's report, and on certain other early records, the value of which is not above being questioned.³⁸

as it was laid out by the said Tolley and Nicholas Ruxton Gay and from Boyces to the Great Falls where Stansburys old mill was (at Cromwell's Bridge—this means the Old Manor Road)." (Liber B. B. No. A, f. 443 et seq., November Court, 1754.)

"Thomas Stansbury, Jr., continued (overseer) from the Great Falls by Samuel Merediths toward Baltimore Town until it intersects the Court Road, from Richard Chincoths toward Baltimore Town untill it intersects the Court Road" (same reference as the foregoing). "The court appoints William Tapnal overseer of the Road from Roger Boyces to Isaac Risteau's Mill and from said Boyces to Richard Wilmotts to the Falls by Samuel Merediths and from thence by Thomas Gittings and John Chamberlains untill it intersects the road from Thomas Johnsons by Walter Tolleys quarter as it was laid out by said Tolley and Nicholas Ruxton Gay and from the said Boyces to the Great Falls where Stansburys old mill was" (Liber B. B. No. C., November Court, 1756). The difference between this record and the one previously quoted is chiefly that, instead of the phrase "to Samuel Merediths" we have "to the Falls by Samuel Merediths." Exactly the same order and description of roads will be found in "Sessions," March Court, 1757, f. 81-88). "Thomas Mash"—evidently Thomas Marsh—was then appointed the overseer of these roads.

It is evident that the above records have reference to one continuous road which led from Roger Boyce's (Slade's Tavern) down across the Great Falls by Samuel Meredith's to the Court Road. I feel almost certain that this was the Old York Road or Dulany's Valley Turnpike, between Slade's Tavern and Towson, and that Samuel Meredith gave his name to Meredith's Ford.

* I find, however, in an old deposition information which may solve the question of the course taken by the Garrison Road to Deer Creek, on leaving the Garrison. This deposition was taken May 30th, 1754, before a land commission held on behalf of William Cockey to determine the bounds of "Cockey's Trust," "Cockey's Folley," "Helmores" and "Helmores's Addition." Edward Tulley, aged sixty-six years or thereabouts, "being at the beginning tree of Cockey's Trust and the second bounded tree of

The discovery that a branch of the Great Falls of Gunpowder once bore the name of the First Cabin Branch might lead us to the conclusion that we had found the locality at least in which stood the "first cabin" on Captain Oldton's road to Deer

Cellsad and the beginning tree of Carse's Forest" deposed "that he this deponent was in company with Pearce Welsh upwards of forty years ago, going towards ye house of John Cockey's then being in a Road that led from Oultons Garrison to the said John Cockey's, then he this Deponent asked the said Welsh whose land they then were on: the said Welsh told him this deponent it belonged to Carroll some time afterwards this deponent asked the said Welsh who them high Hills belonged to; the said Welsh told this Dep. that them hills they were on & coming down belonged to Carse land and this deponent further saith he asked the said Welsh what was the Reason that Carse's land lay among them high hills and the said Welsh told him this deponent it was occasioned to lye there because of Cockey's land" (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Land Commissions, Liber H. W. S. No. 4, f. 249 et seq.) The commissioners found: "The beginning tree of Cockey's Trust is a white oak tree standing on the north side of Jones Falls about three perches from the said Falls and the 2nd bounded tree of Cockey's Trust is a maple tree standing near a large Run called Deep run." A large plat of "Cockey's Trust" and surrounding tracts, made in connection with the suits of Johnson versus Bosley and Johnson versus Kramer, will be found in the Maryland Land Record Office. The date of this plat is the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The beginning of "Cockey's Trust" and of "Carse's Forest" lies on Jones Falls a short distance north-east of Brooklandville Station. "Cockey's Trust" lies across the Green Spring Valley, extending from Brooklandville and from Deep Run to Green Spring Avenue or thereabouts, as near as I can determine. "Carse's Forest" lies between "Cockey's Trust" and "Ely O'Carroll," on Jones Falls. Much of it probably taken away by "Cockey's Trust"; both tracts were surveyed in 1696, but the latter is the elder survey, which accounts for the last part of Edward Tulley's deposition.

This deposition undoubtedly describes a very early road leading from the Garrison in a north-easterly direction over the hills and down across Jones Falls to the level land of the Green Spring Valley. The time to which it refers, "upwards of forty years ago" in May, 1754, cannot be later than 1713, if the memory of the deponent was correct; and it may have been several years earlier. There is no doubt that by his reference to Carroll's land Pierce Welsh meant "Ely O'Carroll," and that when he referred to Carse's land he meant "Carse's Forest." John Cockey's plantation most probably stood on "Cockey's Trust." When Edward Tulley asked Pierce Welsh why Carse's land lay among the "hills they were on & then coming down," he must have been looking down on the Green

Creek, but the earliest occurrence of the name is prior to that order of the Council which directed Captain Oldton to build cabins at intervals on his roads, and the valley of the stream lies on the west side of the Great Falls, while we know that

Spring Valley from the heights somewhere between Green Spring Avenue and the Falls Road, wondering why Carse had taken up his lands among the rough hills, instead of in the rich level valley which lay before him. And in all probability he was riding over the same road which Captain John Oldton and his rangers had travelled not more than fifteen years before, when all that country was a wilderness.

The following records may throw some light on the question of the ford or fords at which the Garrison Road crossed Deer Creek, and on the course of the road sixteen miles in length which ran from the cabin on the north side of Deer Creek to the nearest settlements: "Thomas Litton is appointed overseer of the roads from Johnsons Ford where Deer Creek road formerly came in to John Websters Rolling road from Coll Hollands Ford to Esq. Halls Rolling house and from Thomas Cullings to Susquehannah Upper Ferry" (June Court, 1730, Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber I. W. S. No. 6, 1728-1730, f. 416) I think that "Deer Creek road" may allude to the Garrison Road, either to the road from the Garrison to Deer Creek or else to the road from the last cabin down across Deer Creek to the settlements. At this time, of course, the settlements had long since passed across Deer Creek; but the record is none the less early. This is the first direct allusion I find to Johnson's Ford, which was on Deer Creek at the mouth of Thomas's Run, and is identical with the famous Priest's Ford; but in March, 1729/30, Samuel Durbin was appointed overseer of the roads "from Thomas Johnsons down to the main road that goes to Coll Hollands Quarter from thence to the Rolling house" (*ibid.*, f. 363), which probably meant a road going to Johnson's Ford. In or about the year 1746 a writ of ad quod damnum was issued on part of a tract of land called "Rich Point" for the purpose of erecting a forge mill. The land taken up under this writ is described as situated opposite the mouth of Thomas's Run at Johnson's Ford. (Chancery Record, Liber I. R. No. 4, f. 97.) This was the Lancaster Forge, which Preston in his History of Harford County says was located near Priest's Ford. But a map of Harford County, dated 1872 and now in the State Library, shows Priest's Ford about a quarter of a mile below Thomas's Run. However, I think the fords are identical. Colonel Holland's Ford was almost certainly a ford on Deer Creek not far above the mouth of Graveyard Branch, on a tract of 1000 acres which Colonel William Holland bought of Enoch Spinkes in 1709. This tract lies on both sides of Deer Creek just above the mouth of Graveyard Branch, and was called "Batchellor's Good Luck." I think this was the ford called Farmer's Ford in later records, which evidently derived its name from a family named Farmer which owned land in that neighborhood. John Hall, Esq.,'s rolling-house was probably at

Captain's Oldton's "first cabin" stood between the Great Falls and the Little Falls. Moreover, any road which connected the Garrison with a cabin situated on the First Cabin Branch could not by any stretch of imagination be said to run in a north-easterly direction.

the head of Bush River. Susquehanna Upper Ferry was at the mouth of Rock Run.

The description of a tract called "Aquilla's Inheritance" surveyed for John Hall, Esq., December 19th, 1699, for 732 acres, contains an important mention of a road. It is as follows: "lying in Baltimore County on the south side of Susquehanna River, beginning at a bounded poplar standing in the Fork of a branch of Deer Creek respecting a parcell of land of George Abbotts (i. e., probably "Abbott's Forest," surveyed 1684), thence north 28 degrees easterly 116 perches to a bounded poplar, thence west 64 perches to another bounded poplar, thence north east 80 perches to a bounded red oak, thence north 20 degrees westerly 118 perches to a bounded white oak standing in a thicket, thence north 60 perches to a bounded chesnut upon a ridge, thence north 80 degrees westerly to a bounded red oak upon a ridge standing to the westward of the road to Deer Creek." "United Addition" surveyed for John Hall, Esq., September 3rd, 1704, is thus described: "lying in the woods on the south side of Deer Creek beginning at a bounded red oak of Aquilla's Inheritance on the west side of a road." This survey bounds on "Hall's Rich Neck."

There is certainly a strong probability that the "road to Deer Creek" mentioned in the description of "Aquilla's Inheritance" was no other than the road described by Captain John Oldton only three years before as the road which went from the cabin on the north side of Deer Creek to the nearest inhabitants. I cannot, however, locate "Aquilla's Inheritance" with sufficient accuracy to place this road. The tract lies not far South-west of the headwaters of Graveyard Branch. It is bounded by "Westwood" which was laid out for Robert West November 17th, 1705, on the Graveyard Branch—the earliest occurrence of the name of that stream. It bounds on "United Addition" which in turn bounds of "Hall's Rich Neck" which lies on the south side of Deer Creek about a mile and a quarter west of Graveyard Branch. "Abbott's Forest" lies on James' Run. "Aquilla's Inheritance" probably lies a mile or so north-east of Churchville.

A plat of "Aquilla's Inheritance" as surveyed by C. F. Haudecour, the French engineer, in March 1801, will be found among the papers of the late Dr. George Archer in a folder marked "Surveys and Plats of Tracts from the Effects of the late Henry W. Archer of Robert, Surveyor for Harford County." According to this plat "Aquilla's Inheritance" lies on the old Bel Air and Havre de Grace Road east of Churchville and at the head of a branch of Deer Creek called in old records the Spring Run, but now called Mill Run. The place where the original boundary "by the

There appear to be two possible explanations of the name of First Cabin Branch. One explanation is that it was named to distinguish it from another "cabin branch" situated higher

road to Deer Creek" stood cannot be definitely determined from this map. It was probably somewhere north-east of Churchville, and not more than two miles from that place.

It must be remembered that we have not sufficient evidence to determine whether Captain Oldton's road from Deer Creek to the settlements left the Garrison-Deer Creek Road south of Deer Creek or north of that stream. If the roads forked north of Deer Creek, then the rangers must have forded the creek in two places.

A "horse road" is mentioned in the two following surveys, which may have been an early road running up through the forest from the settlements to Deer Creek.

An unpatented tract, "Lovely Hill," surveyed for Robert Love, June 18th, 1695, lies "above the head of Bush River, beginning at a bounded red oak on a hill and on the east side of the Horse road." (This survey not found at Annapolis—I copied it from a book of surveys which once belonged to Barrister Carroll, and is dated 1766).

"Forest of Bucks," surveyed for Robert Love August 25th, 1699, is thus described: "lying above the head of Bush River in the woods on the north east end of a ridge called Chestnut Ridge, beginning at a bounded red oak by a horse road and running thence west by south 120 perches to a red oak of John Chapman's (i. e., probably "Chapman's Fellowship") land on a hill on the west side of James Run." I cannot locate this tract, but believe that it must lie not far from the source of James Run (i. e., near Churchville). I have a map of tracts extending from the mouth far up James Run, and this does not include "Forest of Buck's." This "horse road" may be the same road as that mentioned in the survey of "Aquila's Inheritance."

The settlement of the region lying between tidewater and Deer Creek, the Little Falls of Gunpowder River and Susquehanna River, began, as did that of the country to the southward, about the year 1699, and was probably well under way in four or five years. Roads which are described as running through this region in records of or earlier than 1699 were in all likelihood military roads, if they were not Indian. In these records the reader will, I think, look in vain for any certain evidence of the existence of English plantations up in the "forest," as the "back" country was called. On the contrary, we have the evidence of Captain Oldton's report of 1697, which tells us that the distance by road from the cabin on the north side of Deer Creek to the nearest inhabitants was sixteen miles.

The earliest record I have found of a plantation made in the forest far above tidewater, within what is now Harford County, is found in the proceedings of a land commission which was held on August 5th,

up the Falls.³⁹ This may seem to be the most plausible; but there is a distinct possibility that the name furnishes us with a clue to the situation of a "first cabin" or outpost on a military road of earlier date than Captain Oldton's road to Deer

1704, to determine the bounds of a tract called "Poplar Neck." This tract, surveyed for Mark Richardson in 1683, lies on the east side of Winters Run adjacent to the Bel Air Road. John Gudgeon, aged 30 years, deposed that "being out a hunting about five years agoe . . . he saw where a timber tree had been fallen . . . and the frames of a small rafter house had been built all which showed old John Fuller who made answer that he believed it was built by order of Mark Richardson." (Baltimore County Land Records, Liber H. W. No. 2, f. 367.) In a list of taxables for the North Side Gunpowder Hundred for the year 1700 we find several men—probably servants—listed as living "At Mr. John Hall's Quarter" and several others "At Mr. Scott's Quarter." These "quarters" were undoubtedly in the forest. They are not mentioned in the list of 1699. In the description of a tract called "Freedom" laid out for Thomas Bale in 1705 adjoining lands already in the said Bale's possession on Plum Tree Run mention is made of Bale's "plantation." This was somewhere near Emmorton. In the year 1734 Thomas Bond, aged 55 years, testified concerning the bounds of "Gresham's College," that "about thirty years agoe this affirmant having lately settled the plantation whereon he then lived and still dwells was informed that it laid within the bounds of a tract of land called Gibsons Park. In order thereof to be satisfied a certain Captain Thomas Preston with his son Thomas went together that the said Captain Thomas Preston might shew this affirmant the bounded tree of the said Park, etc., etc." (Land Commissions, Liber H. W. S. No. 2, f. 210.) "Gibson's Park" lies at Bell's Mill on the east side of Winters Run. In January, 1707, one John Burbram and wife contracted with Colonel James Maxwell "to dwell and reside upon a plantation in the Forrest to the said James Maxwell belonging called Majors Choice" for four years and to pay rent for the privilege. (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber I. S. No. B., 1708-1705, March Court, 1711, James Maxwell versus John Burbram.) This tract lies on Bynams Run very near Bel Air. This was one of the earliest plantations in the forest. On December 3rd, 1728, Symon Pearson deposed before a land commission held to determine the bounds of "Broomes Bloom," "that about twenty-seven years since he was in company with a certain Robert Love goeing home from Collonell Maxwells plantation in the land of Nodd ("The Land of Nodd" was a name for the country bewteen Bynams Run and Winters Run, also called "Nodd Forest") to his own plantation in Gunpowder Neck being benighted lay in the woods near to the land called Segley (i. e. "Sedgley") by a run called Broad Run." (Land Commissions, Liber H. W. S. No. 2, f. 62.) On May 12th, 1730, before a land commission held to deter-

Creek. This road, if it existed, might have been built when Thomas Richardson was Chief Ranger, or it might have been older still. Possibly it was the road known as Thurston's Road,

mine the bounds of "Christopher's Camp," John Webster, aged sixty-four years, declared "that soon after this deponent settled the plantation whereon he now lives which to the best of his knowledge is about twenty-four years agoe a certain Robert Love came to this deponent's house and told this deponent that he had been employed by the Brooks to find out a piece of land called My Lords Gift and that he had run two lines of a piece of land called Sedgly, etc., etc." Antell Deaver, aged forty years, testified before the same commission "that about twenty-three years agoe this deponent lived with John Webster as an apprentice and that about that time he saw a bounded chestnut standing near an old Indian grave . . . and that Thomas Litton then a youth and fellow prentice told him it was the bounded tree of Christophers Camp and Sedgley." (Land Commissions, Liber H. W. S. No. 2, f. 89.) The land on which John Webster settled about 1706 was probably "Webster's Forest" which lies between Fountain Green and Creswell. In November, 1711, John Gallion was appointed overseer of the road "that leads from the Rolling-house of John Hall Esq to his Upper Quarter." (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber I. S. No. B., 1708-1715, f. 265-267, March Court, 1711.) In June, 1712, James Crawford, John Dooley, John Cowen and Mathew Molton petitioned the court "for a road to be made through a certain plantation of John Hall, Esq." (same, f. 314.) These men were probably settlers on the north side of Deer Creek.

"A stream called Cabbin Branch is mentioned in the survey of a tract called "Bear Neck" laid out for Walter Smith, October 10th, 1694, and described as follows: "lying . . . on the south side of Gunpowder Falls, beginning at a bounded white oak standing on the side of a high hill near to a place called New Port, then down the said Falls southeast and by south 250 perches to a bounded white oak standing on the south side of a branch called Cabbin Branch, etc., etc." The survey was executed by Thomas Richardson.

"Cub Hill" surveyed for William Burgess October 1st, 1695, is thus described: "lying . . . in the woods and on the south side of the Main falls of Gunpowder River, beginning at 2 bounded white oaks standing on the south side of a great branch (probably the branch later known as Burgess's Branch, now Jenifer's Branch—W. B. M.) descending into the said falls and running thence northwest and by north 150 perches to a bounded white oak by another great branch it being a bounded tree of Walter Smith's called Bear Neck, etc., etc."

Whether the branch called "Cabin Branch" in the description of "Bear Neck" was even in 1694 known as Cub Cabin Branch, the name by which it later went, is not certain. It probably was, however.

In a deed bearing date September 30th, 1727, Eleanor Addison of Prince George County, daughter of Walter Smith, deceased, conveyed to her

which I have elsewhere attributed to Colonel Thomas Thurston.⁴⁰

The earliest record of the name of First Cabin Branch will be found in the description of a survey called "Bear Ridge,"

brother Richard Smith her moiety of all that tract of land called "Bear Neck" which is described as follows: "lying in Baltimore County on the south side of Gunpowder falls, beginning at a bounded white oak standing at the side of a High Hill near to a place called Newport and running thence down the said falls southeast and by south 250 perches to a bounded white oak standing on the south side of a branch called Cubb Cabbin branch, etc, etc." (Baltimore County Land Records, Liber I. S. No. 1, f. 6.) The branch was probably called Cub Cabin Branch in the original certificate of survey.

On July 2nd, 1728, a land commission was held to determine the bounds of "Bear Neck," when the following depositions were taken: Charles Smith, aged seventy years, deposed "that about thirty years ago a certain Coll Thomas Richardson told him the deponent that a bounded white oak standing on the lower side of a branch called Cub Cabbin Branch was a bounded tree of a parcell of land called Bear Neck belonging to Walter Smith and further sayth that Coll Richardson told this deponent that he surveyed the said land." Oliver Harriot, aged 51 years, "being at a bounded white oak standing on the south side of the Falls of Gunpowder River and near to the said Falls and near to a place of the said falls called New Port saith that a certain John Taylor being with him the said deponent at the said white oak informed him that he the said John Taylor was in company with Coll Thomas Richardson when he bounded two white oaks on the south side of Cub Cabbin branch one thereof for a tract of land called Bear Neck for a certain Walter Smith and the other for a tract of land called Cub Hill for one Burgess this deponent further saith that the said John Taylor told him he begun at the said white oak and reversed the first course of the said Walter Smiths land which brought him to a white oak standing near Newport aforesaid." (Land Commissions, Liber H. W. S. No. 2, f. 42.)

"Cub Hill" lies on both sides of the present Harford Road, and includes the village of Cub Hill, which is thus seen to bear a name of considerable local antiquity. "Bear Neck" extends to within a short distance north of the Harford Road, running northward along the Falls for more than a mile, and back a greater distance.

The peculiarity of the name of Cub Cabin Branch, the possibility that it may in some way be connected with that of Bear Cabin Branch, that it may preserve the name of a cabin on one of the Rangers' roads, is the author's excuse for this long digression. The author is not the only person who has been impressed by the singularity and suggestive qualities of the name. Among the papers of the late Dr. George Archer, which are now deposited with the Maryland Historical Society, will be found a map of tracts which lie on the south side of Gunpowder Falls between

laid out for Edward Felkes July 26th, 1693, "lying in the woods on the south side of the Great Falls of Gunpowder River, beginning at a bounded red oak standing on a hill on the west side of a branch descending to the Great Falls commonly called

Cromwell's Bridge and the Bel Air road, showing "Bear Neck," "Cub Hill," "Good Hope," "Darnall's Camp," "Darnall's Sylvania" and other tracts, with relation to all included streams and to the roads which existed when the map was made. This map, which is an excellent piece of work and must have cost a great deal of time and trouble, was evidently made about 1885 for the purpose of providing Dr. Archer with the means of identifying Cub Cabin Branch and First Cabin Branch. The author of this map, a surveyor, whose initials were C. S. H., identifies Cub Cabin Branch with a small stream which empties into the Great Falls just north of the present Harford Road. The next branch of the Falls to the south, which is now called Jenifer's Branch, and which rises near Carney, he identifies with the stream called in old records Felks' Branch or Burgess's Branch. First Cabin Branch he believes to be the large stream which discharges into the Falls at Fox's old mill. The probable beginning of Edward Felks survey, "Bear Ridge," is shown on this map.

"In "The Old Indian Road," in the June, 1920 number of this *Magazine*, page 115, note 8. Since I wrote this note I have noticed the name of a William Thurston in the census of Baltimore County for 1692. He is entered as a resident of the north side of Patapsco River. I do not think, however, that Thurston's Road could have been named for him (he was probably a servant), but believe that it must have been a military road, and that it owed its name to Colonel Thomas Thurston. The beginning of "Friend's Discovery," which stood near Thurston's Road, lies, as nearly as I can determine, a little less than a mile southeast of the York Road entrance of the Sheppard Hospital. As we know only one point on Thurston's Road we cannot determine the direction of the road.

Colonel Thurston was engaged in trade with the Indians, as is shown by the inventory of his estate taken in the year 1693, in which is listed much trader's stuff, as well as skins. He was evidently an accomplished woodsman, familiar with the forest. In a deposition taken December 3rd, 1728, part of which we have already quoted elsewhere in this article, Symon Pearson, testifying concerning the bounds of a tract of land called "Broomes Bloom," declared that a certain Robert Love told him "that Coll Thurston shewed him the said chestnut who said it was the bounded tree of the said lands (i. e., "Broomes Bloom," "Christopher's Camp" and "Sedgley") before mentioned, this deponent saith that the said Thurston being very well acquainted with the lands in the Forrest and generally used to goe with Mr. Lightfoot the then surveyor to shew him the lands when he went to take them up." (Land Commissions, Liber H. W. S. No. 2, f. 62.)

by the name of First Cabin Branch it being a bounded tree of a tract of land called Darnall's Camp⁴¹ and running south by west 200 perches to a bounded poplar on the south side of a branch descending into the aforesaid branch, etc., etc." (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber G. No. 1, 1693-1696, Mch. Court, 1693). This survey, which was executed by Thomas Richardson, was never patented.

One other record of the name exists. It will be found in a "field-book" of Colonel Thomas White, the surveyor, and is dated March 14th, 1724.⁴² This book, the property of the Harford County Historical Society, has been deposited with the Maryland Historical Society for safe keeping.

These two records enable us to identify the First Cabin Branch almost to a certainty.⁴³ It is a stream which rises not

⁴¹ "Darnall's Camp," 1000 acres, surveyed for John Darnall September 28th, 1683, is nearly bisected by the Bel Air Road, extending on that road from near its intersection with the Joppa Road to within a mile and a quarter, by the road, of the Great Falls of Gunpowder River.

⁴² The record in Colonel White's field-book is as follows: "March 14th, 1725, I came with John Greer, William Wright, Olliver Harriot and Walter James to a B (sic) 2 bounded white oaks supposed to be ye beg. trees of Cubb Hill about 3 p distant from a b poplar the supposed beg. of Edw^b Felk's land called Good Hope all standing near (here the words "ye 2d Cabbin" are crossed out) branch called Felks branch and run thence north 33 3/4 west 40 p to a b poplar & 2 b dogwood trees ye beg of Michael's Beg & thence NE 58 p. . . . to Lingham black oak (i. e., "Lingham's Adventure" or "Adventure's Addition" surveyed for George Lingham, and later included in the Perry Hall estate of the Gough family) . . . & thence to a small marked poplar thence NW 24 p thence N 22 E 24 p, NE 20 p to the falls, thence N 130 to include the upper end of ye island, etc., etc., thence S 81 E 20 p to the mouth of the first cabbin branch on ye eastward side thence N 74 E 12 to where I ended the 20 (th) course of Lingham's Addition near the falls thence same course 16 p to ye beg. of Ingram's (i. e., evidently refers to tracts called "Michael's Chance" and "Michael's Addition" which then belonged to John Ingram and lay at the mouth of the branch which we would identify with First Cabin Branch)."

⁴³ I have already mentioned the map found among Dr. Archer's notes, which was of very great assistance to me in fixing the identity of First Cabin Branch. The correctness of this map is amply proved by a number of old plats which I have collected and put together. The popular name for First Cabin Branch seems to have been "the Double Run." It is so called in the will of John Ingram, March 31st, 1733; in the descrip-

far from the intersections of the Bel Air and Necker Roads and of the Bel Air and the Old Joppa Road, and empties into the Great Falls some distance below the old copper works or at the place where Fox's old mill formerly stood. Any road which crossed the valley of First Cabin Branch bound in an easterly direction probably forded the Great Falls either at the Long Calm or at a ford situated just above the mouth of Long Green Run.⁴⁴

tion of a tract called "Dukes Pallace" surveyed for Christopher Duke November 26, 1724, and elsewhere in the records.

"I have had occasion to mention the Long Calm Ford in a former article on the "Old Indian Road." This famous ford, first mentioned in 1692 (see "The Old Indian Road," *Md. Historical Magazine*, Sept., 1920, p. 212) was situated on the Great Falls of Gunpowder River not far above the Philadelphia Road bridge. Another ford was situated between the Philadelphia Road bridge and the bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and under the name of "ye wadeing place" is mentioned in the certificate of a tract called "Speedwell" laid out June 11th, 1688, for Roger Spinkes. It was to this latter ford that the main road running from the head of the Bay down into Southern Maryland originally went. The ford above the mouth of Long Green Run is described in a deposition of John Greer taken November 30th, 1738, which runs as follows: "The deposition of John Greer of Baltimore County, Sr., aged about fifty years . . . deposeseth that a certain Charles Smith should say that Coll Richardson and Thomas Lightfoot came up the falls and over the said falls and bounded a tree and there began Truemans Acquaintance which this deponent then believed the same falls to be the falls of Gunpowder River and this deponent knowing there was but three fording places across the aforesaid falls that he supposed the said persons could come over he made it his business to look for the said tree and found a white oak bounded with twelve notches standing where this deponent now standeth and about four perches from the said falls and on the north side and opisate to a large rock stone adjoining to a verry small island in the middle of the said falls and a little below a larger Island and very near the said north side and also about thirty perches above the mouth of a large Run commonly called and known by the name of Long Green Run and some small time after this deponent found the said tree he and some other of his neighbours came to it and run a north west course five hundred perches and near the end of said course found a bounded red oak which he supposed to be the 2nd tree of the aforementioned land and a year or so afterwards a certain John Brooks from Calvert County came with John Taylor to this deponent's house and asked him to goe to the first said bounded tree with them and he answered no he had lately been bitt by a rattle snake in going among the weeds, etc., etc." (Land Commissions, Liber H. W. S. No. 4, f. 41.) Rattlesnakes, by the way, have been so long

In a former article of this author's⁴⁵ an attempt was made to identify the whole of the present Old Joppa Road between Towson and the Bel Air Road, and the Camp Chapel Road, which connects the Old Joppa Road with the Philadelphia Road, with the road called the Court Road, which was "cleared" in the year 1729 from the Long Calm to the Garrison Ridge. This assumption was, however, a serious error; for the original Joppa Road crossed what is now the Bel Air Road more than a mile and a quarter east of the present Joppa Road. It would appear that the Old Forge Road, which runs from Germantown on the Bel Air Road to the Philadelphia Road near the Great Falls, is a remnant of the old road, and ran originally straight to the Long Calm. Whether this road already existed in 1729, and was merely made passable in that year, is uncertain; but there is at least a strong possibility that it had existed for many years. It may have been, in fact, that lost military road the former existence of which in that part of the country we so strongly suspect.⁴⁶

(To be continued.)

extinct in that part of the country to which John Greer referred in his deposition that most of the inhabitants could hardly be convinced that they ever existed there.

* "The Old Indian Road," Part 2, in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, September, 1920.

⁴⁵It may be remembered that in 1754 the Court Road is described as running from the Great Falls "up opposite to Heathcoat Pickett's house"; and that Heathcoat Pickett was probably at that time residing on a tract which he owned called "Good Hope," which lies south of the present Harford Road and does not come nearer than half a mile to the present Joppa Road.

A plat of "Good Hope," "Darnall's Sylvania," "Darnall's Camp" and other tracts, made in connection with an ejectment suit, Risteau versus Armstrong, 1849, shows a road marked "Old Joppa Road" passing from "Darnall's Camp" into and through the western part of "Darnall's Sylvania" and headed towards "Good Hope." This road ran far to the east of the present Old Joppa Road. (See Pocket Plats, 101-102.)

This was the road which, in the following depositions, is alluded to under the name of the Garrison Road. Whether the road had acquired the name of Garrison Road because it went to the Garrison Ridge, or whether it was, in fact an original "garrison road" we cannot decide.

It was certainly the road called in most early records the Court Road.

On July 25th, 1743, before a land commission held to determine the bounds of a tract called "Thompson's Lott" laid out for George Thompson October 26th, 1685, John Greer, aged 55 years, deposed as follows: "that thirty years ago or therabouts Mr. John Taylor who then lived on the south side of Gunpowder River near the ferry and afterwards went for Carolina and if now living is seventy-eight years of age or therabouts being in the woods together the Said John Taylor shewed this deponent a bounded black or red oak which this deponent now sheweth unto us fairly bounded on three sides . . . the aforesaid oak stands on the east side of a swampy drean descending into Hornigold Run (now called Honeygo Run—W. B. M.) by a small grasey glade and a small distance to the westward of the Piney Glade and to the south west of the Garrettson Road and this deponent further saith that the aforesaid John Taylor then told him that if a course was run south west 96 perches there would be found a bounded white oak which was the second tree of the Adventures Addition (surveyed for George Linghan or Lingham July 11th, 1683—W. B. M.), . . . and this deponent being asked if the aforesaid John Taylor told him anything of the bounds of Thompsons Lott says that the said Taylor told him that Thompsons Lott began at the falls at the end of the north west line of Adventures Addition and running thence with Adventures Addition." (Land Commissions, Liber H. W. S. No. 4, f. 78 et seq.)

On November 22nd, 1782, a land commission was held to determine the bounds of "Darnall's Sylvania," surveyed for John Darnall, 28th Sept., 1683. Walter Tolley "being at a spot of ground in the woods to the southward of the road leading to the Nottingham Works (i. e., The Nottingham Iron Works at the Long Calm Ford—this road now called the Old Forge Road and evidently identical with the Garrison Road of the other depositions here quoted—W. B. M.) and between that and Mr. Gough's Gate (i. e., Harry Dorsey Gough, who then owned "Lingham's Adventure" which he called "Perry Hall"—this was before the Bel Air Road was built) and about a quarter of a mile of the place called the pines" deposed "that about thirty-three years ago to the best of his remembrance he was appointed a commissioner to settle or prove the bounds of a tract of land called Thompsons Lott and John Greer Senr proved a red or black oak bounded tree of said Thompsons Lott to stand where the deponent now is, etc., etc."

Before the same commission Samuel Clark and John Buck, "being duly sworn at the same place described in Walter Tolleys and Annanias Divers depositions of this date" deposed "that about four or five years ago this deponent with Mark Alexander and others was appointed a commissioner for proving the bounds of a tract of land called Thompsons Lott when John Roberts aged then about 95 years was sworn as an evidence and declared on his oath that before Ann Arundel and Baltimore Counties were divided he the said John Roberts was present at the spot described as above and carried the chain under the direction of John Taylor who was Deputy Surveyor under John Dorsey of Elk Ridge on a

survey for one Brian (probably means Michael Byrne who took up "Michael's Chance" in 1721, a tract which adjoins "Adventure's Addition") and that the said John Taylor told him the spot where he then stood and where deponent now is was the beginning of Thompsons Lott and that at the same spot where the two red oaks stands as before described upon a small branch of the Honey Gold southerly from the Garrison Road and near the place called the Gunpowder Pines was then a bounded tree an oak deponent believed but says it was then green and growing and that the said John Taylor run from the said tree 94 or 96 perches he cannot recollect which to a bounded white oak tree and deponent further saith that since he hath been generally informed that Thompsons Lott lays on the Traynes of the Horney Gold and further saith not." (Baltimore County Land Records, Liber W. G. No. L., f. 414 et seq.)

Among the papers which relate to the division of the real estate of General Charles Ridgely of Hampton will be found (Baltimore County Land Records, Liber T. K. No. 336, f. 61) a large map, prepared by Alexander J. Bouldon, the well-known surveyor, for the use of the commissioners appointed to execute this division. This map which is entitled "Plat of the Principio Company's Lands, Part of the Nottingham Company's Lands, Clark's Chance Enlarged and Part of Sewell's Fancy Belonging to the Devisees of Charles Ridgely of Hampton," covers a large extent of country. Early surveys are not marked on it, except in one or two instances, but the original lines of many of them appear, and can be identified by reference to the text. On this map are shown part of the first, the whole of the second and part of the given line of "Thompson's Lot." If the first and given lines are extended they will meet at the beginning of the tract. The beginning of "Thompson's Lot" will then be seen to lie a little less than a mile and a quarter west of the Great Falls and slightly less than half a mile south of the Bel Air Road. This would place it at the head of one of the main branches of the run now known as Honeygo Run and a short distance southwest of the Old Forge Road. I think there cannot be the slightest question that the road referred in the foregoing records as the "Garrison Road" or as "the road leading to the Nottingham Works" is identical with the Old Forge Road of today, and that this road is a continuation of the "Old Joppa Road" which passed through "Darnall's Camp," "Darnall's Sylvania" and "Good Hope."

Among some old manuscripts which, in December, 1913, were presented to the Maryland Historical Society, I found copies of two depositions of William Pickett, the son of Heathcoat Pickett or Peckett, the Tory, who was hanged during the Revolution at the gate of Joppa Town. These two depositions, which were taken April 26th, 1779, both have reference to the bounds of "Thompson's Lot." I do not know where these depositions are recorded. In 1782 Pickett made a deposition (see Land Commission on "Darnall's Sylvania," 1782, to which we have previously referred) about the bounds of "Thompson's Lot" which is so entirely similar in intention and sometimes even in language to one of these two

depositions that it seems certain that the two are versions of the same deposition taken down at the same time by different persons. In each case the deponent's age is given as fifty and a certain event is described as having taken place forty years before. The authenticity of these two depositions is therefore not to be doubted. One of them is as follows:

"The deposition of William Pickett aged about fifty years declares that he was present in company with his father Heathcoat Pickett and a certain Oliver Harrod (i. e., Oliver Harriot) upwards of twenty years ago and to the best of his knowledge says he heard his father and said Harrod in conversation about the land called Thompsons Lot and Darnalls Camp and the said Harrod (he was then about eighty-two—W. B. M.) told the said Pickett that a certain Coll Richardson and John Taylor who had formerly been surveyors of Baltimore County met in the road by a run called the Dubble run and one of them asked the other whose land that was where they then was and the other replied that it was Thompsons Lot if there was any such land."

Colonel Thomas Richardson died in the first decade of the eighteenth century. John Taylor was born about 1671 or earlier. We have already quoted a deposition in which it is shown that he was present with Coll. Richardson at the laying-out of "Bear Neck" (1694) or "Cub Hill" (1695) or both. He was evidently Colonel Richardson's pupil. The date of the meeting of the two surveyors on the road by the Double Run may well be earlier than 1700. Whether the Double Run was the Hang Gold or Horney Gold Branch (a singular name for which no explanation offers—this stream had two main branches) or whether it was the run which we identified with First Cabin Branch, which was also called the Double Run, is not certain. If it was the latter, as it seems probable, then the surveyors were mistaken as to the location of "Thompson's Lot." Vague as it is, I am inclined to take this record seriously as evidence that a road existed somewhere west of the Falls near Germantown late in the seventeenth or very early in the eighteenth century. Taken alone it might seem negligible, but taken with other records, it may serve to strengthen, if ever so little, our belief in the theory that an old military road passed through this region in the direction of the Long Calm, and that a "cabin" or outpost on this road stood somewhere in the valley of the First Cabin Branch.

Unfortunately, in this neighborhood of strange place-names and interesting historical possibilities, which lies between the Harford Road and Bird River, west of the Great Falls of Gunpowder, descendants of the old population, who might conserve some traditions, have almost all dispersed or died out, and the old gentry—Ridgelys, Days, Tolleys and the Carrolls of Perry Hall—have gone away, never to return. Today an industrious class, largely of peasant stock and devoid of local American traditions, has replaced the old English families; and the landscape itself disappears under the process of a rapid suburbanization, or becomes utterly unrecognisable amid the litter of signboards and of villas built of concrete blocks.

SOME LETTERS FROM CORRESPONDENCE OF JAMES ALFRED PEARCE

EDITED BY BERNARD C. STEINER

James Alfred Pearce was a distinguished Whig statesman, representing the State of Maryland in the United States Senate from 1843 until his death in 1863. His son, the late Judge James Alfred Pearce of Chestertown, placed many of his father's papers in the hands of the editor, to be given ultimately to the Maryland Historical Society, in whose collection they may now be found. The papers which appropriately find a place in a biographical sketch of Senator Pearce, will be included in such a study of his life, which will be published in future numbers of the *Magazine*. There were some letters, however, contained in the collection which are too important to leave unpublished and yet which do not form a part of the biography. These letters are printed at this time.

Edward D. Mansfield was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1801 and died in Ohio in 1880. He graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1819 and at Princeton in 1822. He studied law at the Litchfield Law School in Connecticut and soon removed to Cincinnati. From 1836 until his retirement in 1872, he was occupied as a newspaper editor and as the author of several books.

From Cincinnati on December 28, 1829, he wrote Pearce:

"The town has increased with a rapidity altogether unprecedented in any Country, and such are its abundant and permanent resources that, I can see no sound reason why it should not continue so to increase—allowing for ordinary vicissitudes in business, at the same rate for the next 30 years, when it will probably have reached the population of New York. The opportunities for speculation in real estate and money here are very great. Money is . . . scarce, and rents high. In-

vestments may be made in rented houses, which will yield from 10 to 15 per cent with the prospect of annual increase in the capital. Money may be loaned to any amount, at the same rates; if you choose to small brokers, at a much higher rate.—Rents of good houses are from \$200 to \$600—A very good one for a small family may be had for \$250—Our market is one of the best, and most abundant in the U. States.—Beef best from 3 to 6 cents pr lb. Mutton 4 to 5. Pork 2 to 3—Butter 18—Flour \$3.50 per barrell. Groceries about the same, as in the Eastern States.—Upon the whole, I think that if, you are independent enough to sustain yourself pecuniarily for 3 years, there is no place can offer higher inducements for your location. The profession is crowded, go where you will; and perhaps the scales ought to turn in favor of that point, which will ultimately have the largest amount of business and in other respects offer the greatest advantages.”

Mansfield had married. He gave Pearce information as to legal prospects in Cincinnati, where there were 45 or 50 lawyers, “but of these several have not a single case on the Docket and only 10 or 12 are engaged in much business.”

From Baltimore, on December 22, 1831, E. F. Chambers wrote:

“Col. Veazey has consented to serve if elected and as I presume there will be a desire to give Cecil a member of the Council and Kent cannot expect it—having a Senator—I shall be gratified exceedingly to see him chosen. They will no doubt offer and strongly support some candidate from the lower Counties to fill Page’s place and with the view stated when we conversed, but I am at a loss to think of any man they can propose who will offer stronger claim or be more acceptable than Veazey.

“I have arrived so late to-night as to have no opportunity to see any one. When here during the Session of the Convention it was mentioned to me that our Friends desired to see U. F. Williams elected in the place of Howard—who

whether made Governor or otherwise will decline a seat in the Council. Of all men in Maryland Williams has wrote most and expended most time and money since Jacksonism reared its head to prevent its growth. If political service be the criterion no man is more entitled to such a distinction. The folks in Baltimore however will I presume arrange that matter and they ought if united to be gratified.

"I hope with earnestness they will also arrange the more important matter of Governor. It will be greatly to be deplored if any contest should be entered into between Genl. Thomas and Gov. Howard. From a knowledge of both the men and their devotion to the cause I cannot but believe they will require nothing more than the prudent agency of a mutual Friend to adjust everything. Neither of them I am convinced will desire the appointment at the hazard of alienating the zeal of their Friends and such a consequence is certainly the probable result of exciting them by an ardent pursuit of the interest of one against the pretensions of the other."

On March 7, 1838, he wrote Pearce from Chester concerning the duel recently fought between William J. Graves and Jonathan Cilley in which the latter was killed. Graves brought Cilley a challenge from Col. J. W. Webb, of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, which Cilley declined to receive. Out of the altercation which ensued came a challenge from Graves to Cilley. The duel between them was fought on February 24, 1838, and Henry A. Wise acted as second for Mr. Graves. Three shots were exchanged and Wise received much censure for not causing an arrangement of the affair, which was caused by a perverted sense of honor, after the first shot was fired (see *Niles Register* for March, 1838, pp. 4 and 52).

"There is a great deal of feeling exhibited every where on the subject of the late duel. It is regarded as a most extreme point of honor which led to it and that after two unsuccessful fires a point of honor might be gratified, where obviously and properly neither party had had bad feeling, or even a sentiment of disrespect to indulge.

"Putting the miserable practice of shooting a man into right conduct or right opinion in its worst aspect, as this case does, it would be a fit occasion to move in the matter with a view to a fair and honest legislation, if by any such, the means can be devised of averting similar scenes in future or even of lessening their number or the inducements to their repetition, but if as you suggest there be any partial purpose designed arising from personal or political prejudices, the result will probably be mischievous rather than salutary. Col. Webb has not the respect of the Community and has too long submitted to similar faults and has gone too far from what he avers himself to be the source of the calumny against him, to excite any feeling in his favor. Mr. Wise too has been (however reluctantly yet) so frequently before the public in a pugnacious character that there is a manifest predisposition to attribute to him a desire to fight and to make others fight, when pacific men would not see a necessity for it. My own opinion is that in the present instance matters have been urged to an unnecessary extent even on the wretched principles of men of honor—that prudent friends should have prevented the meeting, might have investigated the severity of the terms—ought to have terminated the affair before the last shot—but that no distinction can be taken in the censure justly due to all the parties concerned—principals, seconds, and friends—and if expulsion is resolved on, all the survivors should have a common fate. The effect would be probably more useful if y'r legislation were prospective and so contrived as to prohibit under most exemplary sanctions the giving or receiving a challenge in the district.

On enquiry I learn from the ladies that the Y'r family is in usual health—including Mrs. P. & your children—the singular number will no longer suit you.

We yesterday buried Wm. Crane and Dr. Cruikshank was also buried. The first died of bilious pleurisy—the last by apoplexy. A case or two of Typhus has occurred in Quaker Neck.

Make my best regards to Peters and tell him I still hope to see him on his homeward passage.

E. F. Chambers.

The Rock Hill Packet it is said will recommence to-morrow.

Ezekiel Forman Chambers was born in Chestertown, Feb. 28, 1788 and died Jan. 30, 1867. He graduated at Washington College at the age of 17 and after studying law was admitted to the bar in March, 1808. As Captain of militia, he distinguished himself at the battle of Caulk's Field. He was a member of the Maryland Senate from 1822 to 1825 and of the United States Senate from 1826 to 1834 when he resigned to accept the appointment of Chief Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Maryland and member of the State Court of Appeals. He held these offices until the Constitution of 1851 legislated him out of office. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1851 and 1864. He declined the position of Secretary of the Navy in President Fillmore's cabinet, in 1852, on account of ill health. On July 13, 1852, he wrote Pearce, requesting the privilege of delaying his decision as to the Cabinet position, but stating that he must decline if an immediate answer is necessary. In 1864, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland but was defeated by Thomas Swann, the Union nominee. He was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and was President of the Board of Trustees of Washington College from 1843 until his death. He received the degree of LL. D. from Yale in 1833 and from Delaware College in 1852.

From Annapolis, on January 30, 1848, Reverdy Johnson wrote:

My dear Pearce,

"I am obliged to you for your kind and friendly note of yesterday. Friends may think I was wrong in the matter just settled, but if I had not noticed it, I should have *felt* dishonored, and anything is better than that. The minute the

thing occurred, I would have written to you, but I was unwilling to have any kind friend involved in the difficulty, and called upon, as I knew I could, a medical friend, Mr. J. Bittle King. He was to have attended me to the field. Pitts acted as my friend to carry my first demand for a withdrawal of the offensive term, I telling him, altho' he was willing and anxious to be with me throughout, yet I could not suffer him for the reason I have stated. I fear I shall be kept here some ten or twelve days longer. If you return home how long will you be away? Let me know by return mail.

"The treaty project, the Senate I think, has a right to be informed of, and ought to be. I have no doubt it gives us as much and perhaps more, than we ought to exact. As to the War, altho I differ in one thing from our friends and am, in other things as you say, and I fear too justly 'a wilful man,' I beg you to be assured, that such differences and contentiousness leave me still as sincerely attached to them, as they can be to each other. Esteeming them as Brothers, I hope to be so soon regarded by them.

"I think you had better come here if you can. Are you not afraid that I may plot agt. you? Jestng apart, you had better come.

Sincerely your friend,
Reverdy Johnson."

On May 25, 1849, from Lebanon, Ohio, Thos. Corwin wrote:

"At the very moment when my mouth was choked with bitter curses, your letter came assuring me that I was not a fool, but had reason 'good in the law,' for wrath, malice and evil speech. As these Privy Counsellors expect to cozen the rank and file into obedience and direction, while they shoot down before their eyes, the Cols. and Brigadiers that have led them through so many fields 'red . . . shed' oh the fools! Do you not see that my Cabinet, whereat you chose to laugh somewhat, would have done otherwise, and been other sorts

of men! I shall turn egotist and rail at 'others folly' if the self constituted wise ones don't change their demeanor.

"If these Admirals sail the ship on their present tack, before a year rolls away, the Shore of their Sea will be 'heaped with the damn'd like pebbles.' Where then will be such fellows as you and I? Where shall we go, To the devil, you will say, whither with swift despatch the Whig party seems tending. Is it not rather hard to rest our bones for age, in the Sarcophagus provided by such Undertakers!

"I shall be in Babylon June the 2, '49—I beg you will come over the bay and foregather with me a day or two, will you not—I must be there for a few weeks, you can sojourn a day, a week, or an hour, if you please, but come—I will look for you, and oblige me by sending a line to Washington saying what *day* I shall see you. Till then, 'The Gods Keep You.'"

On January 23, 1850, from Annapolis, E. F. Chambers wrote on Mr. Butler's proposed schemes:

"The subject is of vital importance to us and is becoming more and more so to all the South. Indeed as the border line is extended more and more South and as facilities multiply, every part of the slave holding Country must expect to be as we are now, mere stake holders for Northern madmen to depredate upon. With regard to your bill I called this morning (before receiving your letter) on Mr. Tilghman to ask if he could not speak to a number of the Senate to urge its prompt passage to be ready for you when you came. It had passed the House and was in the Senate where Spencer told me he had bespoken sponsors for it. Constable however as well as himself is absent and I was afraid it wanted a protection. Tilghman promised to speak to Done and get him to attend to it at once. Done by the way is probably the strongest man in the body intellectually. Hambleton you know is at Easton where the trials (and acquittals) of Smith are going on.

"I was in hope you would have been on to patronize Mr.

Pratt who entertains to-morrow Eve—and the idea is that all the world is to be there. The election to-day for State Senator has made very little noise. My Brother Magruder has just told me the majority is reported to be 500 against young Claude—for whom he says the Whigs could not be induced to vote and he added he 'didn't know how in the name of sense they ever allowed him to be nominated.' ”

[NOTE: Done was John H. Done of Somerset County. Tilghman was probably Lloyd Tilghman of Queen Anne's County, a member of the House of Delegates, of which body Samuel W. Spencer of Kent County was also a member.]

On March 22, 1850, Brantz Mayer wrote from Baltimore:

“I saw by the report of proceedings in the Senate, some time ago, that a Report has been presented from Lieutenant Smith, upon the drainage of the Valley of Mexico, and that the Senate refused to print it. Will you pardon me for expressing the hope that you will endeavor to throw the influence of your recognized Scientific position in favor of a reconsideration of the vote. You are doubtless aware that the Valley is one of the most interesting geographical features of the world, and that its hydrography has always been a matter of curious and valuable investigation since the days of the first Velasco. I am confident from the reports I received from the ‘Commission de Estadista’ of Mexico, that this Memoir will be hailed in the Republic by its Scientific Citizens as one of the most valuable gifts we can make it; and that no petty consideration of ‘future occupation,’ by us, will mingle with the perusal and study of such a paper in the Capital.—They are doing all they can in Mexico, through the ‘Commission,’—at the head of which are Arista and Almonte,—to push on the geographical development and description of their Country. And, as a corresponding Member of that Commission, I respectfully solicit your powerful aid in delivering the Memoir to the World.

"Let me thank you for the Memoir you were good enough to send me the other day, and at the same time to say that I shall be glad at any time to show you my very complete Library of *Mexican Works* on the History, Statistics, Antiquities, etc., of that interesting portion of the globe.—I have gathered the Library with great trouble, and shall digest a good deal of it in the new Historical and Descriptive work on Mexico which I am about to publish."

P. S. "If you will mention this subject of this letter to my friends Col. Benton and Mr. Clay, I dare say they will gladly cooperate with you.—I know that the Topographical Bureau estimates the Memoir highly."

From George Town, on September 24, 1850, G. C. Washington wrote:

"An absence of three months from home, prevented me from replying sooner to your favor of the 27th, August, in relation to the farewell address of Gen'l Washington. I did not receive your letter until my return.

"I have for some time past had reason to suspect the intention of the Hamilton family to claim for Gen'l. Hamilton the authorship of the farewell address, and my late Uncle Judge Washington entertained like suspicions, which he expressed to me in the presence of Judge Marshall and at the same time informed me, that with his will I would find a sealed packet of papers containing proofs of Genl. Washington's claim to the authorship to the Farewell Address—with an injunction not to make them public, except in a certain contingency which has not exactly occurred, though probably it may—The endorsement on these papers is as follows—

'Genl. Washington's Farewell Address'

'Proofs of his being the Author—to be made use of should the hints and whispers now circulating to the contrary ever assume a public garb, so as to render it necessary.'

'The original letter from Mr. Jay is in possession of Judge

Peters and will be confided to his Executor probably, to be used only in case it should be rendered necessary by the Hamiltons.'

"By reference to Sparks 'Writings of Washington,' to which I would invite your attention, the history of the preparation of the farewell address is given—see appendix to Vol. 12 from pages 382 to 398 inclusive—He appears to have had access to all the papers now in my possession, at the time he was staying at Mt. Vernon and preparing the papers for removal to Cambridge, Mass., and indeed enclosed to me from the latter place the letter of Genl. Hamilton in relation to the address—It would appear that contrary to his otherwise invariable practice Genl. W. kept no copies of his letters to Hamilton, and to this day I have never seen them, although it would seem, that with the other papers of Genl. H. they are now deposited in the State Department. This correspondence being in *strict* personal confidence and friendship should either have been *destroyed* or *reserved*; but, as I believe, was placed in the department so as to give a plausible pretext for the claim of authorship to Genl. H.—I presume they have no copies of this letter to Genl. W. as I infer from their repeated attempt, to procure them from me by the offer of an interchange of letters with me, so that each party might be in possession of the entire correspondence—Suspecting as I did the motive I declined or waived the proposition. It was only a few days before my recent return home, that old Mrs. Hamilton and her daughter for the first time visited my house and I suspect on a similar errand—I cannot but think, that this attempt of the Hamiltons to detract from the merits of Genl. W. as a writer, while it cannot injure his character or fame or lessen for him the veneration of his Country, will draw on them its odium, for the violation of the confidence of bosom friends and for claiming that, which Genl. H. never did or would have claimed or sanctioned—Genl. H. was not the only one consulted by Genl. W. in relation to the farewell address—Mr. Jay and Mr. Madison were also of the number—as you will see by the

reference I have made to Sparks. The manuscript of the farewell address, in my possession, was commenced in 1792, when he first contemplated declining a reelection, and additions were subsequently made to it, and as Sparks says, there is no evidence that this particular paper was ever submitted to the inspection of Genl. H. (See page 391 as above)—Indeed there is reason to believe that it was not—The purport of that manuscript you will see by the above reference—

“I have now every reason to believe, that the Clayton manuscript was that submitted to Genl. Hamilton and Mr. Jay, and that the alterations and interliniations in Genl. W’s writing were those made by him at the suggestion of those gentlemen, who at his request revised the address. For further information on this point and for explanation of the fact of there being a copy of the address in Genl. H’s handwriting, if it be so, I refer you to the accompanying letter from Mr. Jay to Judge Peters—I also forward you the minutes of a conversation I held with Mr. J. C. Hamilton in March last. It has never been denied and Mr. Sparks admits the fact, that Genl. W. consulted Genl. H. freely, and that there was an interchange of opinions by correspondence between them.

“That all the thoughts and sentiments of the address were Genl. Washington’s there can be no reason to doubt, although it is probably that the phraseology may have been improved at the suggestion of Genl. H. But this can surely give no just or reasonable claim to exclusive authorship—

“I have been unwell for a day or two and have written hastily, and have taken no copy of this note, which I will thank you to preserve—Nor have I any copy of the accompanying papers, which you will please return.

“Appreciating fully and thanking you sincerely for the motive which induced you to address me on this subject, in relation to which any further information in my power will be given, I am very faithfully yours,”

On June 12, 1851, from Annapolis, E. F. Chambers wrote:

"Yrs. of 10th. is at hand by the mail of this morning, in which among other things, you say my friends have no assurance that I will serve in the Court of Appeals and desire to know 'whether my name may be used in the Canvass.'

"Hitherto I have declined giving an affirmative answer to similar applications.

"It may be well to remark that Jndge Eccleston has long since known that under no circumstances would I consent to serve as *Circuit Judge*.

"Before the vote on the adoption of the Constitution I regarded it as altogether indelicate and certainly inexpedient to prepare for a canvass or to allow myself to be proposed for an office before it was certain that the office would exist.

"Subsequently I was unwilling to allow any use of my name until I could learn from Judge Spence whether he desired to be proposed by his friends. He declines having his name used in connection with this office. His friends will have him poll for the office of Circuit Judge to which he consents reluctantly. I have no longer any reason for declining an answer to yr. inquiry. I am willing to serve as a Judge of the Court of Appeals if it be the pleasure of the good people of the Eastern Shore to express their desire that such shall be the case. It is however, proper to add that in determining to give me their votes for the office, my friends must act with full knowledge of my desire to keep aloof from all participation in the canvass. Not only shall I expect to be excused from the indelicacy of 'taking the Stump,' or in any other way publicly urging any claim to the confidence or support of voters, but I cannot privately use any means to influence their opinions. I would prefer decidedly that there should not be a political conventional nomination yet I am aware that there are many who think a concert of action can be obtained in no other mode, I would not insist on this as a condition, but would regard such a proceeding as only a subject of regret.

"It appears to me as only a plain propriety that a judicial

officer of high grade should be elected on grounds as wide as possible from those of party politics.

"If these views on my part are deemed by my personal friends objectionable and such as make it desirable to propose the name of another I shall acquiesce in any opinion they may finally adopt after a full and free consideration of the subject.

"There are no such attractions in the position—especially when its labors and emoluments are contrasted—as to make me at all anxious to occupy it.

"I frankly confess to some pride in having a decided exhibition of the continued confidence of my Eastern Shore Countrymen as an offset to the many harsh and unjust imputations which have been heaped upon me so liberally from various quarters, and the warm and earnest solicitations of kind friends from different and distant portions of the district have induced me to suppose such an endorsement would be given. This is the leading motive to gratify the request of those who like yourself have urged me to accept the place. Should these friends—I repeat—cease to desire it on the terms here mentioned I will cheerfully give place to another."

[NOTE: Eccleston was Judge John B. Eccleston of Kent, and Spence Judge Lea Spence of Dorchester.]

On July 27, 1851, from W[ashington] City, Tho. Corwin wrote:

"I am here again to be worried stewed or broiled as time and tide may chance. Will you be soon or ever here again! If not when may I hope to see you at home or any where else. I am indeed most anxious to see you again for a short time, say half a day, and if the demands of duty permitted a year.

"How I envy your condition—I see you are busy in the quiet haunts, and cool retreats of literature. Send me (if I am never to see you this side of Elyssium) a copy of your late speech at College—Is not that pursuit (the acquisition & communication of knowledge) the only rational business of man!

Will it not constitute the happiness and glory of the 'just' hereafter! Shall we not be allowed to listen to the Harp of Isaiah and ponder the mysteries of Creation with Newton in some quiet nook in Eternity! Alas! I fear the triumph of Whig or Democratic ticket, will seem to us *then*, matters of small moment—Amen—My sermon is ended—So answer this soon and oblige one who is in all moods and tenses is, your friend."

On June 10, 1853, from Huntsville, Alabama, Sam. Houston wrote:

"I see in the 'Richmond Examiner' of the 27th. May, a letter of E. W. Morris, late of the Texan Navy addressed to you, in which he as well as the Editors, drag me in and render me a fair portion of abuse. I hope you will not notice, either the one or the other, but leave it to me, at the proper time, place and manner.

"If I am spared, I pledge you my word, there will be some sorry folks in the matter. They will be *kindly considered*, and I propose to both of them with their Portraits, when drawn to life, and properly shaded.

"I want you, if you please to retain the two Pamphlets to which he refers, as having sent you, for I tried to procure them, when I heard of them, but did not succeed. I hope if we live to meet again, that you may have them, and *inter nos*, I will make them think, that the 'outside Barbarians' have turned loose on them.

Please write to me, as I will be happy to hear from you, as well as of your wellfare.

We have a dead calm in politics in this land of Democracy."

On February 16, 1855, from Boston, R. C. Winthrop wrote:

"May I trouble you to put the inclosed in the way of reaching our friend Crittenden, who I believe is in Washington, but who has not yet the franking privilege? I have no Massachusetts correspondent in the Senate now, and no one from whom

I can look for a Document. 'Sumner has at last a Colleague,' the papers say. I am likely to be none the better for that, but, on the contrary, to miss the favors of my old friend Rockwell.

"All this will, I trust, be a sufficient apology for troubling you with the enclosure.

"I am indebted to Mr. Wright for a copy of the Smithsonian Debate, which I have already examined with great interest. All Boston has not been of a mind in this matter."

[NOTE: John J. Crittenden's term as Senator began on March 4, and Julius Rockwell's term as Senator expired January 31.]

On April 12, 1855, from Baltimore, W. Prescott Smith wrote:

"Your favor the 7th. should have been answered earlier, but for my absence from town.

"The set of Globes, in 18 volumes will prove a highly acceptable contribution to the Library of the Maryland Institute, where they will be seen and read by its 3000 members.

We have a 'Mercantile Library Association' here in vigorous existence. Its rooms are situated in the Athenaeum Building on Saratoga Street at the corner of St. Paul. A copy of the Globe would also prove useful and acceptable to them.

"There is another association here that needs fostering, and which is popular and successful. I allude to the 'Young Men's Christian Association.' Its rooms are in the new 'Bible House,' in Fayette Street, back of Charles Street Church.

"But for general usefulness and expanded scope of operation, the Institute is by far the most important organization of an educational and moral character, in the City of Baltimore. We have no less than 1600 junior members, lads of from 14 to 20 years of age, the very flower of the rising energy and intelligence of the place, and perhaps as a body, the best illustration of 'Young America,' regulated and restrained by good influence to be found in one combination, any where. Our Library is but one of the features of the Institute. Its vol-

umes number but 4500 yet, although we have fully 1000 constant readers, who take out books. Perhaps to no society in the Union therefore, could good books be so positively useful, in all respects.

"While writing you, permit me to ask, on the earnest behalf of the Institute, whether we may not now secure your positive promise to deliver a lecture upon some useful general subject (to be chosen by yourself) during the coming winter season?"

From the House of Representatives in Washington, May 16, 1856, Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, wrote:

"It seems a long time since you left and I feel desirous to learn how that gouty foot is behaving. If you are able please send me a bulletin of your health.

"Douglas and the dog-star rages. Pierce has recognized the fillibusters of Central America and I think if you were in the Senate most likely you would spear old Marcy and young America some. All the democratic candidates follow the lead of Capt. Rynders—Under that banner they propose to conquer.

Very sincerely yours,"

Thos. Corwin wrote from Cincinnati on May 16, 1856:

"I am not dead indeed I am not, I am more than half alive, Our Supreme Court has decided that a man more than half white is white. By analogy to this law I am to all interests and purposes a 'living being within the King's peace' though perhaps not a 'reasonable one' upon whom according to Coke, murder might be committed, I often wonder what you are doing, whether sitting at your desk cursing some prosy speaker, who has been for four hours lecturing upon the Social Compact, The Origin of Government, The Institutes of Menu, The Zendavesta of Zoroaster, The Koran & Ten Commandants upon such novel and exciting topics, you know, *Statesmen, practical Statesmen*, (& ours are all practical) are wont to enlighten Mankind immediately preceding a Presidential election, or whether you are seated snugly and alone in your own chair

regaling your tastes with some agreeable book. Or (when I look on the dark possibilities), whether you are on your back with one leg projected perpendicularly, under the soothing influence of the Satanic grip of the gout. Well, what the devil are you about. Wisely enough you are silent in the Senate. I know not why any man should argue his cause, when his Jnry is packed, and unless he runs for the presidency on a pamphlet speech for a platform, he should husband his wind for a more profitable market, than the U. S. Congress. I see it stated in the newspapers this morning, that a Presidential election is to be 'had and held,' all over the U. S. sometime next fall. Is this so? If it be so pray tell me does anybody run against your namesake? I dare say this election I have heard of, explains the noise made over Buchanan. I shrewdly suspect he thinks of the crown and wants votes therefor. How Buch does prosper. Every where he is hailed with congratulations and applause. 'His cow calveth and casteth not her calf: his Bull gendereth and refuseth not' see Job, Chap— Verse— Can you tell me whether the Supreme Court ever sits now a days in Washington. I understand it does. A Yankee lawyer came into my sanctum yesterday, his eyes bloodshot and shooting out of their sockets half an inch, the cold sweat dropping from his forehead and nose, ejaculating broken execrations upon the same Supreme Court, because he said they had recently decided or would soon decide that a nabob from Kty could pick up half a dozen of his negroes and bring them over into our *religious* and *free* State, and keep them here during hot months of Summer, provided he could prove he came to be cured of a bilious cholic! He demanded of me what I thought of this enormity. After a moment's reflection, I told him I hoped they would come in the Winter as in that case the smell would be more agreeable to our free and evangelical nostrils. My interrogator opened his eyes till they resembled two dogwood bushes in bloom, swelled out his cheeks, snorted like a horse who sees fox fire in the night and bolted out of my sanctum with a stride that would have done credit

to Gilpin's Horse. Oh how your resolutions do vex my quiet sensible people in our homes. Here comes a client. good-night my [friend] for this time—Do you remember a fellow by the name of Bob Schenck, a white haired broad mouthed stalwart looking chap rather smart in his way. If you see him ever, give him my regards. Does Crittenden drink as hard as ever? Was he sober when he fell upon Douglass about—something I forget what—”

On May 23, 1857, from Cincinnati, Thos. Corwin wrote:

“I was heartily rejoiced on receipt of your letter. I had supposed the gout was upon you, and thus accounted for a short delay in replying to my note. I felt guilty or rather sheepish when I asked yr. kindly aid to my friend. I consoled myself with the certainty that you would act as became you, and that you alone could determine what it was proper to do in the premises. I shall always be gratified for the ‘good word’ dropt incidentally as you propose. I am glad to know that you can excuse the frailty of my nature to which you allude, yet I do believe no one, not even yourself can regret more than I the events which enabled you to understand, how a temporary misanthropy, should follow a strong sense of injustice, at the hands of a world, whose happiness you had always sought to subserve. The malignity of foes, who might be smarting under the chastisement justly inflicted, could be borne, but the bitterest drop in the cup is, the ingratitude of quondam friends, whom you had obliged. All this and more have I felt, and felt it too till my pulse ran wild, and my heart burned as it were in a furnace at White heat. It is all now past, but not forgotten or forgiven. I am cool and incapable of another such crucifixion, but I am not or shall be what I was. All other feelings for mankind are lost in my deep contempt. There let them sleep. I speak of the mass, not the very few, whose existence have alone made life tolerable, and preserves the foetid mass from putrescence and quick death. I trust I shall see you here at the time you

propose, 'hale and livin'' with a plethoric purse and a light heart. I work daily and seem at this moment to enjoy the sweet retirement and rural charms that surround you 'Non invideo sed Miror Majus.' May you long live with such happy surroundings. It would be a great favor to me, if you would spoil a sheet of fair paper and send it to me, whenever head or heart shall prompt; whatever others may have falsely said or pretended to believe concerning your motives, never no not for one instant, affected me with any other feeling than contempt or hatred for the liars and hypocrites who vainly supposed they could shake the firm confidence of one—of all—all who knew you in your perfect integrity.—Your often obliged and true friend."

From Chestertown, on March 30, 1858, E. F. Chambers wrote:

"You will no doubt have heard that Judge Hopper after lingering several days beyond the utmost limits allowed by his medical and other attendants died on Sunday morning 28th.

"We suppose one consequence is that no process can issue dated subsequently to his death and as in the fortnight intervening before our Court it may be generally desired not to have suits or executions delayed we have drawn up a written agreement, signed by all the resident bar, except Mr. Ricaud and yourself, to the effect that the Clerk may issue any process which might have issued if the Judge were still alive, and the same be dated on Saturday the 27th. March instant and we pledge ourselves not to take advantage of the irregularity or to allow our clients to do it. I have undertaken to procure the assent of Mr. Ricaud and yourself to the arrangement. To guard against accidents I write to each of you. Take a moment to write at once.

"I congratulate you on the Kansas vote—which is to be hoped will be the last of it in your body.

"We have been dealing also with Conventions in embryo—

one proposed at Easton to threaten repudiation or coerce an extra session—as we presume—the other at Cambridge to consult in regard to a division of the Diocese. The first we hope will prove a miscarriage and as you may perceive by Saturday's Kent News have administered a cold bath. To the second the Vestry have done me the honor to ask me to attend, in the hope of defeating a project as wild as it is impracticable. You will concur with us I trust in the treatment of each."

P. S.—"Being called off before fairly finishing this must ask you to let Ricaud see and consider it as equally addressed to him."

[NOTE: James Barroll Ricaud, of Chestertown, was then a member of Congress. Philemon B. Hopper was a member of the Maryland Court of Appeals.]

On May 7, 1859, from Huntsville, Sam. Houston wrote:

"Your favor of the 5th. ult. has just reached me, and I need not assure you, that I was happy to see your sign manual.

"I would try and write you a long letter but as I have not yet located at Cedar Point, I must postpone it until I can ask you to come and eat oysters with me and crabs. The fish and fowl, you know I reserve for our friend Iverson. I do not invite you on the contingency of 'uncertainty,' but to offer you freely, the best I have and our cheerful Reville of boisterous children.

"I am delighted with my liberty, and feel more at ease than I have done for forty-six years. For the reason that I can do what I chuse or nothing at all.

"My people are all in too good humor with me, and I intend to keep them so. I will not dabble any more in muddy waters, when I can enjoy clear waters at much less expense and trouble.

"I have turned your letter over to my friend Dr. Meredith of Crockett to be answered.

"Joy and happiness to thee and thine."

[NOTE: Iverson is probably Alfred Iverson of Georgia.]

On January 17, 1855, from El Paso, Texas, Wm. H. Emory wrote:

"We have made good progress, with our work, having concluded the initial point on the Rio Grande and push our operations as far West as we can go, until we establish a depot at the other end of the Jornada near the extremity of the 100 miles to be measured on the parallel of $31^{\circ} 47'$. We have yet found no good road near the line to pass wagons over. It is nearly dead level but as far as we have looked (60 miles), there is no water and much sand.

"Our party is well organized and I hope and believe we shall get through with the present appropriation, but in view of the terrible hardships we have had from yellow fever, small pox, and the storm in lower Texas, and the unexpected inability of the Mexicans Commission to do half the work, I have asked for another appropriation.

"You recollect I stated officially I considered the present appropriation sufficient, but I am willing to risk my own reputation for judgment and consistency in preference to seeing the Government embarrassed as it would be if we failed to complete the work with the present appropriation.

"To complete an unfinished portion of the work however small, at this distance from navigable water (700 miles) would cost almost as much as the original sum. It is the outfit and the number of men required with my party to guard against Indian attacks, which makes the expense of any regular survey here so great.

"I am embarrassed to know how to treat the inability of the Mexican commissioner to do half the work. He cannot do one fifth. He is an amiable, intelligent gentleman and at present lets me do as I please, of course I please to do exactly as is right, and neither give nor take. But if I report his inability I drive him at once upon his dignity and my influence with him ceases, and he might by the power given him and the treaty compel me to wait until he received from his Government the proper means to carry on the work. The survey you

know is a joint survey. Each must agree to what the other does.

"In my paucity of ideas, resulting I hope from an isolated position (we have had no news from the States later than the 20 November), I am going to tell you a secret which perhaps may someday be a reality. I do not know that I shall mention it to any other person but Colonel Davis.

"I have said nothing of it even to the trustiest of my assistants.

"I have been informed that the chief men of Chihuahua desire to be annexed to the United States, and I have been invited by a person of wealth and standing to visit the State, and report its resources and the condition of public opinion in regard to the matter. It is also suggested that I shall construct some public business, such as the procurement of specie or cattle to supply the Commission, as a cover for the visit. I despise underground work and filibustering in all its forms and phases. Yet if I thought I could serve my Government I would go, or if indeed it was their wish, I would go without regard to my own opinion.

"I know something of Chihuahua already, I know it to be the richest silver region on the continent, perhaps in the world, to be a fine grazing country, and healthy beyond comparison with any other region as is shown by the grace and beauty of its women and the longevity of its inhabitants.

"What should I do? but perhaps before your letter reaches me I shall be on my way home, where if it pleases God to let me come once more, I will not leave it for all the silver in Chihuahua or the gold of California.

"If Mr. Badger is still living in the same house present my regards to his wife and himself and believe me very truly yours,

"I write this as if I was within the limits of Civilization, but a moment's reflection reminds me that you will probably be at home before this reaches you."

[NOTE: Badger was probably George Edmond Badger, Senator from North Carolina.]

From Fort Riley, February 6, 1858, Wm. H. Emory wrote:

"You ask me if I know Mrs. Coolidge? In the language of the Semi Barbarian of the frontier I reply 'I don't know, no body else.' Except her husband she was the only person here when I came to take the command of this post, and while I was getting my own quarters fixed up, accepted the kind hospitality of herself and husband. To-day she does me the honor to dine with me; a wild Turkey being the subject of discussion. A more excellent Lady I have never known and her husband is one of the most accomplished and intelligent men of his profession.

"I am kept very busy here in command of my regiment and of the Post. The officers do me the honor of saying that no officer has yet done so much to bring up the Cavalry as I have done. I have inaugurated amongst other things a riding house, at the risk of having to pay for it myself, and the instruction is given there five hours every day, only one day this winter being missed. I can myself see the improvement in men and horses. But my glory will be of short duration. In a month or so both my colonel and Lt. Colonel will return and then I shall be for the first time in my life, a fifth wheel to a coach, a nonentity, a perfectly useless appendage to a marching Regt. The regulations give a Major no duty to perform except to take inventories of the effects of the dead, and Sumner the Colonel, who is not without merit, has the singular fancy of doing everything himself, and above all things whatever may be his merits as a commander of foot, can never be made to understand horses. I had some hope in these new regiments of getting out of a position so truly humiliating to a man of any energy, but the mail of yesterday brought Genl Davis's Bill, by which we infer the intention is to increase the army by enlarging Companies and Regmts. I presume Genl. Davis has discovered that if the Regmts were formed they would be the vehicles to place in the Army broken down Civilians, or what is more likely, he has discovered that no increase in the

number of Regmts can pass Congress, and that we are in danger of having volunteers forced on the Government. At any rate we of the Cavalry have sufficient faith in his judgment and purpose to believe that what he does will be the best for the Army and for the Country.

"I have been dreadfully mortified about the publication of my report. I left everything as I thought straight but instead of carrying out my views they acted exactly the contrary. For example, I retained the plates of the 2d. Volume for the express purpose of enabling Congress to reconsider the matter and reduce the number ordered from 18,000 to one or two hundred for each House which I think amply sufficient the work being of no interest to the general reader. The Secretary was apprised of the plan in a written communication of Oct 12 which met as I thought his entire approval.

"You may guess my surprise, when I find Genl Davis and yourself appealed to as my friends to enforce the original order for the printing of so great a number of copies. A man named Jekyl was left by me to superintend the engraving of the gen'l Map which he has shamefully neglected, and occupied himself as the advocate of the Engraver Mr. Siebert to get possession of the plates of the 2d Vol. and by commencing the printing to foreclose the action of Congress. The villain had the impudence to appeal to my wife to write to the Secretary of the Interior to request the plates might be surrendered, and strange to say the Secty and particularly Mr. Campbell the Supt of Wagon Roads overlooked my letter and forgot the frequent conversations I had on the subject and have listened to this fellow as if he represented my wishes and the interest of the work. I have requested his immediate dismissal. From the accts, which I receive from a private source, which I cannot use, I am led to believe that Mr. Campbell who I thought would act in good faith, is bitterly inimical to me, my work and all concerned. Be that as it may, my views and instructions have been so utterly disregarded I have been compelled to decline all further responsibility in the matter. Mr. Camp-

bell has the whole power in his hand, and at this distance with my engagements here, I concluded to make no controversy for the present, but to quit all connection with the business.

"I will take this as a special favor if you will see that the printing Committee of the Senate are properly informed as to my view of the 2d. Vol., and the pains I took by withholding the plates to enable them to reduce the number ordered, or in part, to abandon it altogether. On the other hand I hope you will do what you can to have the geological map printed with the first volume as originally designed and advised by Congress, and also see that the general map is completed according to directions given which directions my wife no doubt has a copy of. They were embodied in a letter to the Secty. of the Interior, and to Mr. J. H. Clark who I requested might be placed in charge.

"Every body opposed my leaving my work at the time I did to join my Regiment, but with a war impending and the condition of the Country here I thought my honor as a soldier required me to take the step. The military events have fully sustained my judgment. We are now under orders for Utah and it is far better I should have joined voluntarily, than to have waited for the spur. Besides I have had an opportunity to show, that I know how to command a Regmt of Cavalry, and if I have to lead a charge, I know the men who will ride with me boot to boot.

"I forbear to say anything about this wretched Country. It is in the hands of the abolition banditti. The few proslavery leaders, who have bravely remained at their posts, (and amongst them is my brother Frederick) are in a position truly uncomfortable. The moment the laws are placed in the hands of these abolitionists, the proslavery men will be persecuted to death. They have already lists made out of people to be executed and if need be assassinated. A friendly abolitionist at Manhattan notified Frederick that he was on the list to be killed and begged him not to go to Leavenworth. He has administered his office here so well and with such fairness,

that in this district the free state men themselves will protect him. Fred. is constitutionally brave and treats their threats with contempt but you would be surprised to know the number who have ratted under their threats and left the territory.

"You will be horrified at the sight of a second sheet but the truth is when I commence to talk or write to one I esteem and like, I never know when to stop, and there is one subject which the Army, the Country generally, but especially Mr. Buchanan's administration, are so much interested in that I must beg you to hear me. It is the subject of the command of the Army in Utah. Why should the present commander be changed? The only reason I can see is that he is a graduate of the Military Academy, which fact may give offense to the villian Benton and some of his black republican coadjutors. That he is junior in rank to some of the Colonels whose regiments are ordered is nothing, these Colonels can be left at home to the satisfaction of themselves and the interests of the Government. Now let me give you some reasons why he should be left and try to enlist you in making an effort to retain him.

"1) He is in command already and has done well up to this time.

"2) Even if there is no fighting, the campaign is the most difficult and trying to the physique of any projected in modern times, and it is physically impossible for an older man than the present commander to keep in his saddle. He will take refuge in the ambulances see and hear nothing but what is told him by an inexperienced staff, and his mind will be wholly engrossed with his own personal necessities.

"3) The present commander has had the experience of crossing the desert which no general above him has had, That experience has cost the Government 3000 animals at the lowest estimate half a million dollars. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the experience of a new commander who has never crossed the plains will cost as much or more.

"4) The present commander has everything to gain, and much to loose. The older generals have nothing to gain and everything to loose.

" 5) The present commander has the entire confidence of the Army.

" If these considerations strike you as reasonable you will do much service to the Army by urging them in proper quarters. I have no personal interest in the matter and but the slightest personal acquaintance with Col. Johnston, while with some of the old Generals, who are claiming the command I have intimate personal acquaintance and entertain for them the highest regard personal and professional.

" Whilst on this subject, I must say that it has struck me with astonishment that the government should not have re-inforced Col. Johnston by the way of Texas, Taos, etc. Troops can march on that route in the winter, and on reaching New Mexico, they could follow the line of settlements and procure forage for the animals, halting at Taos the last settlement within a few hundred miles of Ft Scott (Bridger) until the grass grows. They could thus reach the Utah Army by the middle of May. Every man of experience knows that the Army from here cannot commence its march until the 1st. or middle of May. Troops from here can move towards Texas in the Winter by following the line of settlements along the valley of the Neosho or indeed by taking the *old* Fort Scott Road. Please let me hear from you and believe me, Yours very truly."

On April 23, 1858, from Fort Riley, Kansas Territory, W. H. Emory wrote again:

" Mathilda writes me that you have placed me under another obligation to be added to the many I owe you, by defending me against the attack of Mr. Brown on the publication of my report. She seems to think I will see it all in the papers, in which she is greatly mistaken for nothing of that kind reaches me by mail until it is old and forgotten. I can well imagine however what it was, and to fortify you and show you how innocent I am of the outrage of ordering so great a number of my reports particularly the second volume I send

you herewith an extract of an official letter to the Secretary of the Interior, which you are at liberty to use as you please and which I apprehend has never been communicated or acted upon by the Secty.

"In regard to the House order I was never consulted or asked an opinion. I was before the Senate committee and I have no doubt the gentlemen of that committee then present, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Fessenden will do me the justice to recollect that I contended for a much smaller number than the committee finally ordered. In addition I wrote to both Gov. Fitzpatrick of the Senate and Mr. Phelps of the House asking to have the number of copies of the 2d. Vol. reduced to 100.

"There was ample time to have done it, and in regard to the printing ordered by the House I am as little responsible for the order passed for the printing of the Madison papers or the Japan expedition.

"But to the extract—

(Extract)

Washington, Oct. 7, 1858.

Hon. J. Thompson,
Sect of the Interior.

'It will be seen that the second volume (Mex. Bd. Rept.) in illustrations alone is an immense one but no part of it, except the sixty pages of Cactaceae, is yet printed. The work, however valuable to naturalists and men of science is of no popular interest, and should be printed only for the use of societies and Savans. To supply these wants 1000 copies would be sufficient; I therefore respectfully suggest that the subject be brought to the attention of Congress, and a modification of the present order be requested, by which the number of copies to be printed may be reduced.'

(Signed) W. H. Emory,
Major 1st Cavalry, U. S.

"Truly I have worked to little profit, accomplished a difficult work, which others had signally failed in, and within the time and greatly within the means appropriated by Congress. Then to have my Brevet withheld from me, my per diem cut down from \$8 to \$3, and at last to be abused in Congress for extravagance and folly. For extravagance which Congress itself has been guilty of, in the desire to fill the pockets of a damned public printer for whom I do not care the snap of a finger.

"Truly if there were not some bright and noble exceptions like yourself in our public men, this rotten system of ours would drive every honest public servant into the ranks, or into foreign service.

Truly your obliged friend

W. H. Emory.

"We have yet no definite order for Utah, and there is yet no officer out here to take the general direction of the outfit and order of march of the reinforcements to Utah. All is confusion, irresolution, and imbecility. The outfit and organization of these reinforcements is only second in its consequences to the actual delivery of the combat on the field, should these mormons fight."

[NOTE: Fitzpatrick was Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Senator from Alabama. Fessenden was William P. Fessenden from Maine. Phelps may have been William W. Phelps from Minnesota. Col. Johnston was Albert Sidney Johnston. Col. Sumner was Edwin Vose Sumner, a distinguished general in the Union Army. William H. Emory was born in Queen Anne's County in 1811, graduated from West Point in 1831, served with distinction in the Union Army during the Civil War and attained the rank of Major General of Volunteers.]

SOME EARLY COLONIAL MARYLANDERS

McHENRY HOWARD

(Continued from Vol. XVI, p. 28.)

9. CAPTAIN THOMAS TASKER.

Thomas Tasker appears to have risen—and not slowly—from a low estate to prosperity and influence in Maryland.¹

On page 538 of Liber No. 17 of the Land Office, Annapolis, Record Books there is an entry that on 30 October 1673 Thomas Tasker of Calvert County proved right to fifty acres of land due to him for his term of service performed, and following this is a claim of four other persons, dated 14 September 1673, for land for service performed and an assignment of their rights to him. Whereupon a warrant issued to Thomas Tasker for 250 acres, of which 50 were for his own time of service and 200 for the assigned rights. This indication that he had not paid the expense of his own passage to Maryland and had bound himself to a term of service to reimburse it does not necessarily imply that he was not of as good a family socially in England as others who paid their way to the Colony. The first Daniel Dulany, who rose to be one of the most prominent men in Maryland, being surpassed as a lawyer only by his more distinguished son, although of a good family in Ireland, is said to have narrowly escaped the necessity of indenturing himself to service on his arrival—if he did not actually do so. (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 13, p. 20.)

Berry's Encyclopaedia Heraldica, Vol. 2, gives Tasker arms: Per pale argent and gules, three saltiers counterchanged; *Papworth's British Armorial*, Vol. 1, page 155, gives for "Adams alias Tasker," of London, ermine, three cats passant gardant in pale azure. And these last arms are on the tomb of Col. Ben-

¹ The *Index of Early Settlers, 1663 to 1680*, compiled in the Land Office, Annapolis, mentions a John Tasker, transported 1674, but no connection appears between them.

jamin Tasker, son of Thomas Tasker, in St. Anne's Church Circle, Annapolis.

Thomas Tasker established himself as a merchant in Calvert County and his increasing prosperity within the next ten years is evidenced by his being appointed in an Act of Assembly for Advancement of Trade, passed in 1683, one of the Commissioners to lay out Ports, Towns and other public places in Calvert County.²

On 30 May 1685 he was commissioned a Justice of the Peace for the County.³ And doubtless he was a Justice through many years afterwards.⁴

Upon the dethronement of the Catholic King James the Second in 1688 there was much unrest in the Province, with wild rumors of a plot of the Catholics, aided by the Indians, which, on an unfortunate delay of the Maryland authorities in proclaiming the accession of the Protestant Sovereigns William and Mary, culminated in an overturning of Lord Baltimore's government by what is known in Maryland history as the Protestant Revolution. The leader was William Coode, a man of bad character, but the movement drew with it a large part of the Protestant population. In April, 1689, Coode and his adherents formed "An Association in Arms for the defense of the Protestant Religion and for asserting the rights of King William and Queen Mary in the Province of Maryland and all the English dominions," which took violent possession of the Province and called a Convention of delegates of the people to meet on 23 August 1689. This Convention ruled the Province for a time, but petitioned the Protestant Sovereigns, William and Mary, to take the government into their own hands.⁵ This they did, arbitrarily dispossessing Lord Baltimore of his political rights and only leaving to him his territorial possessions and personal revenues. A Royal Governor, Lionel Cop-

² *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly 1678-1683, p. 609.

³ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Council 1681-1685/6, p. 379.

⁴ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Council 1693-1696/7, pp. 76, 108, and 1696/7-1698, p. 79.

⁵ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly 1684-1692, p. 231.

ley, was appointed, who arrived in Maryland in 1692, and the Province was under Royal Governors or Presidents of the Council until 1715, when, Benedict Leonard, fourth Lord Baltimore, having become a Protestant, with his children, Maryland was fully restored to the Calverts.

What part Thomas Tasker took in this Revolution is not fully known, the journals of the Associators' Convention not being extant. But on 27 March 1689 he signed a paper, with other Protestants, utterly discrediting the wild rumors of Catholic and Indian plots.⁶ And on 20 August 1689 he, with a large number of inhabitants of Calvert County, signed another paper refusing to vote for Burgesses⁷ or Delegates to the Assembly or Convention about to be called by the Associators, because there was no authority or good reason for it and being confident that in a short time some one would come from England with full and lawful authority and commission to govern the Province, who would call an Assembly.⁸ And later in the same year he, as Justice of the Peace, with others of Calvert County, signed an Address to the King and Queen, praying them to "order such a Settlement amongst us by a Protestant Government whereby our Religion and Properties may be secured."⁹ But on 4 September of the same year he had received and apparently accepted from the Associators' Convention an appointment as Captain of a foot Company in the room of Richard Smith, Junior.¹⁰ And he is frequently called by this military title afterwards. These papers are preserved, in the destruction of records of that period, by having been sent to England.

On his arrival in Maryland, Governor Copley summoned an Assembly to meet on 19 May 1692, and on that first day of the Session Mr. Thomas Tasker appeared as a Delegate to the

⁶ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Council 1687/8-1693, p. 86.

⁷ *Archives*, Members of the Lower House were sometimes called Burgesses, sometimes Delegates.

⁸ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Council, 1687/8-1693, p. 110.

⁹ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Council, 1687/8-1693, p. 144.

¹⁰ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly 1684-1692, p. 242.

Lower House and took "the oaths appointed by Act of Parliament to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy."¹¹ This modified oath was substituted by the Convention which called William and Mary to the throne in deference to the tender consciences of the Jacobites. (*Macaulay's History of England*, Vol. 2, page 497). And the *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly and Proceedings of the Council show that he was a member of the Lower House from Calvert County until he was elevated to the Council in 1698.

One of the first acts of the Assembly of 1692 was to pass, on 2 June, "An Act for the Service of Almighty God and the Establishment of the Protestant Religion within this Province," which began by prohibiting "any abuse or profanation of the Lord's Day by drunkenness, Swearing, Gaming, fowling, fishing, hunting or any other Sports, Pastimes or Recreations whatsoever." And it was further enacted that the Commissioners or Justices of each County should, with the aid of the most principall Freeholders, divide the County into Parishes, for each of which six Vestrymen should be chosen by the freeholders and by them a Church should be built (where none), and that for the support of the Minister and Church a poll tax should be levied yearly on every taxable in the Parish.¹² A full report was made under this Act, from which it appears that Mr. Thomas Tasker was one of the Commissioners (Justices?) by whom, with the principal freeholders, Calvert County was so divided on 7 February, 1692/3 into four Parishes.¹³ Thus was the Toleration Act of 1649 greatly abridged and the Protestant Church of England made the Established Church in Maryland and all taxables, including Catholics and Dissenters, were taxed for its support. And in the same Session of 1692 Thomas Tasker signs an Address of the Council and Lower House to the Sovereigns William and Mary, thanking them for taking over the Province of Maryland from Lord

¹¹ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly, 1684-1692, p. 253.

¹² *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly 1684-1692, p. 425.

¹³ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Council 1687/8-1693, p. 472.

Baltimore and sending a Protestant Governor, and in the same Session another Address, specifically denying Lord Baltimore's claim to certain fees and emoluments.¹⁴ From all which it appears that while Thomas Tasker did not approve of the first violent acts of the Associators he was in sympathy with the effect of the Revolution, and in fact he stood in favor with the Protestant Government until his death.

In an Act of Assembly to enable one Burgess of each County, as a body, to lay the public levy of the Province for 1692, Mr. Thomas Tasker was named as the Burgess for Calvert County.¹⁵

On 28 May 1692 the Lower House had requested that in a proposed revenue bill the name of Captain Tasker should be inserted as Treasurer of the Western Shore,¹⁶ and he is mentioned as Treasurer in an Act passed in 1694,¹⁷ and often afterwards. Sometimes he is called, not quite accurately perhaps, Treasurer of the Province.¹⁸

On 17 October 1694 he was appointed by Governor Francis Nicholson and the Council one of the Justices of the Provincial Court—the highest Court in the Province.¹⁹ And it may have been in connection with this appointment that on 6 October 1694 he had signed a declaration of disbelief in transubstantiation.²⁰ To be a lawyer was not a necessary, or even a usual, qualification of a Justice or Judge in early Colonial times. *The Archives* mention him as Justice in 1695-6-7-8. In the *Liber of Maryland Archives* in custody of the Maryland Historical Society, under an Act of the Legislature, in No. 66 "Liber H. B. No. 3" (original), on page 128, is a commission to the Justices of the Provincial Court, and among them Thomas Tasker, dated 13 October 1697, whereupon they took the oaths, but why this Commission, issued at this time, is not apparent. He was

¹⁴ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Council 1687/8-1693, pp. 315, 360.

¹⁵ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly, 1684-1692, p. 465.

¹⁶ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly 1684-1692, p. 400.

¹⁷ *Archives*, Acts of the Assembly 1694-1729, p. 11; see also pp. 51, 52.

¹⁸ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Council 1693-1696/7, pp. 274, 275, 283.

¹⁹ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Council 1693-1696/7, p. 137.

²⁰ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly 1693-1697, p. 51.

sitting in Court the day before (page 127). But after he became a Member of the Council in March 1698/9 he does not appear in the *Archives* sitting in the Provincial Court, perhaps because such a position, high as it was, was beneath the exalted dignity of a Member of the Council.

On a report (which afterwards was confirmed) in 1695 of the death of Queen Mary, the Assembly, "for the Ease and Satisfaction of persons of Tender conscience in the Church of England and to take off all Reflections which may be made by our Dissenters and to obviate all pretences of the Romanists, as if we seem'd to pray for the dead," ordered that her name be omitted in all public prayers and services of the Church.²¹

While a Member of the Lower House of Assembly, a Justice of the Provincial Court and Treasurer of the Western Shore—perhaps of the whole Province—Thomas Tasker was sent in 1695 by Governor Nicholson and the Assembly on an important mission to the Province of New York. Before her death in December, 1694, Queen Mary (King William being absent in the war on the continent), in response to an appeal from Governor Benjamin Fletcher of that Province for aid in defending the frontier against French and Indian attacks, had written requiring the Colonies north of Carolina to send thither quotas of men. This was strongly opposed in Maryland and Tasker was sent to New York with a sum of money, the Assembly declaring its inability to furnish men. His satisfactory discharge of his duties and the correspondence in this matter appears in the *Archives*.²² And "the Country being already utterly destitute of money to pay the Soldiers now in Arms for the Defence of this Province," the Assembly in May, 1695, accepted an offer from Thomas Tasker to loan the Government 200 pounds sterling, a considerable sum at that time.²³ On the other hand,

²¹ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly 1693-1697, p. 144.

²² *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly 1693-1697, pp. 143, 220, 222, 243, and Proceedings of the Council 1693-1696/7, pp. 273, 274, 275, 287, 288, 331, 335 and 372.

²³ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly 1693-1697, pp. 142, 181, 186.

confidence in his integrity and financial standing is shown by the Assembly's lodging in his hands in May, 1695, a special revenue,²⁴ and later in 1700, with four others, the money raised for building the Church in Annapolis.²⁵

A question having been raised and sometimes discussed whether wild horses and cattle, which had become numerous in the Province, were the property of Lord Baltimore or of the King, and on 16 May 1695 an opinion of Sir Thomas Lawrence, their Majesties' Solicitor General (in England) being read, concluding that they were *ferae naturae* and in existence before his Lordship's Charter, "this house do say [with evident sarcasm] that Mr. Sollicitor was not well informed in relation thereto, for that there were no horses, beeves or hoggs in this Country before seated by the present Inhabitants thereof, and that they do conceive they are in the nature of Waifes and Strayes."²⁶

In 1695 Thomas Tasker, as Burgess for Calvert County, was again appointed one of a Committee of Burgesses to lay the next public levy;²⁷ also in 1697 on a similar Committee to apportion the levy.²⁸ Some other minor appointments and services are referred to in the note below.²⁹

In 1695 he signed two other loyal Addresses to King William, the one on his safe return from the war on the Continent,³⁰ and the other on his narrow escape from an assassination plot immediately following.³¹ And in 1698 he signs a complimentary Address to Governor Francis Nicholson on his transfer to the government of Virginia.³²

²⁴ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly 1693-1697, pp. 162, 190.

²⁵ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly 1700-1704, pp. 26, 70.

²⁶ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly 1693-1697, p. 184.

²⁷ *Archives*, Acts of the Assembly, 1694-1729, p. 53.

²⁸ *Archives*, Acts of the Assembly, 1694-1729, p. 109.

²⁹ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly 1693-1697, pp. 124, 134, and Proceedings of the Council 1693-1696/7, pp. 311, 590.

³⁰ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly 1693-1697, p. 375.

³¹ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Council 1693-1696/7, p. 539.

³² *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly, 1697/8-1699, pp. 201, 276. Francis Nicholson, knighted in 1720, besides being a soldier of some

While Member of the Lower House and Justice of the Provincial Court he was frequently called to attend meetings of the Council when there was a small attendance of Members of that body.³³ The Governor strongly urged pay for these services, but the Lower House refused to allow it.³⁴

On 4 April 1698 the Council recommends to the Crown the appointment of Captain Thomas Tasker, of Calvert County, to be a member of the Council.³⁵ And it was probably about this time that Sir Thomas Lawrence, Baronet, Secretary of the Province,³⁶ in a letter quoted by Mr. Henry F. Thompson in Volume 2, page 170, of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, but of which he does not give the date, in stating his estimate of the qualifications of men suggested as new Members of the

achievement, had a remarkable career as a Governor of so many Colonies at different times—New York, Virginia, Maryland, Virginia again, Acadia, South Carolina. He died in London 5 March 1728. (*New British Dictionary of National Biography*.) In Maryland and Virginia, and probably the other Colonies, he was much interested in and promoted education, often contributing liberally from his own purse. He may be regarded as the founder of the Free School, afterwards St. John's College, Annapolis. Curiously, the arms of Francis Nicholson—a cross between four stars—are preserved on a red wax seal on page 145 of Liber H. D. No. 2, Council Records 1694-1698, of the original *Maryland Archives* in the custody of the Maryland Historical Society.

³³ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Council 1696/-1698, pp. 92, 434, 435, 510, 518, 519, 528; and 1698-1731, pp. 4, 25, 29.

³⁴ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly 1697/8-1699, pp. 175, 192, 263.

³⁵ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Council 1696/7-1698, p. 406.

³⁶ Sir Thomas Lawrence, Knight and Baronet, was by William and Mary commissioned a Member of the Council 26 August 1691 (Proceedings of the Council 1687/8-1693, page 271), and Secretary of Maryland 5 September 1691 (page 408). He was suspended from his offices of Councillor and Justice of the Provincial Court by Governor Copley on 27 March 1693 for misfeasance in office (page 482 *et seq.*). But the Committee of Trade and Plantations in London on 15 September 1693 set aside the action of the Governor as premature and illegal and ordered that Lawrence be restored to his places, page 564. See also *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 7, p. 326. In 1698 he returned to England, but seems to have retained his office of Secretary, his duties in Maryland being performed by a Deputy Secretary. He died about 1714 and the Baronetcy became extinct. (*Burke's Dormant and Extinct Baronetage*.)

Council, says: "Thomas Tasker is a Planter and Merchant³⁷ of good substance and esteem; he lives twenty miles from Annapolis on this side of Patuxent River."

Exactly when he was commissioned—it took much time to obtain a favorable action from England in those days—does not appear, but on 18 March 1698/9, at a meeting of the Council, "Mr. Frisby and Mr. Tasker take the oaths appointed by Act of Parliament instead of the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, as also the oath of Counsellors, and signed the Test and Association."³⁸ And the Proceedings of the Council and of the Assembly show him as regularly present at Council meetings thereafter. But his tenure of the office was brief, for while he was present on 18 July 1700, on 13 December of the same year Governor Nathaniel Blakiston tells the Council that Thomas Tasker and two other members were "lately dead."³⁹ He probably died in August.

It should not be omitted to refer to Thomas Tasker's interest in education in Maryland, which was so warmly and generously promoted by Governor Nicholson. In October, 1694, he (Tasker), with other Burgesses, contributed for the building of a free school in the Province and in an Act passed in the Session of July, 1696, he was appointed one of the first Trustees of the school to be founded at Annapolis, called King William's School (afterwards St. John's College), with power, if there should be sufficient revenues, to found another free school on the Eastern Shore, and after that, if practicable, to establish free schools in every County.⁴⁰

³⁷ In the *Archives*, Proceedings of the Council 1696/7-1698, page 393, there is mention on 14 March 1697/8 of "Captain Tasker's Vessel." It was probably a vessel owned by him and used in his mercantile business with England.

³⁸ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Council 1698-1731, p. 55. The form of the oath instead of the oath of allegiance and supremacy will be found on page 69 of Proceedings of the Council 1687/8-1693. The Test was a declaration of disbelief in transubstantiation. What "Association" meant I do not know.

³⁹ *Archives*, Proceedings of the Council 1698-1731, pp. 101, 112.

⁴⁰ *Archives*, Proceedings and Acts of the Assembly 1693-1697, pp. 98, 420. See also Acts of the Assembly 1694-1729, p. 27.

Whom Thomas Tasker married has not been certainly discovered. The late Dr. Christopher Johnston once informed the writer that in a chancery suit at Annapolis a witness testified about a time when Thomas Tasker "was courting the widow Brooke." In his article on the Tasker family in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 4, p. 191, Dr. Johnston writes, referring to the same chancery case in the Land Office, I. R. No. 3 fol. 800 ff, that "he married in 1676 a widow, Mrs. Brooke, who died about 1695, but her identity is not further established." There may be a clue in a letter from Lord Baltimore to the Council, dated 28 September 1687, about a complaint of Mr. James Thompson of some ill treatment of his wife and "his Brother Tasker." (*Archives*, Proceedings of the Council 1687/8-1693, page 12). And Dr. Johnston says in his article on the Brooke family, in Vol. 1, page 72, of this magazine, that Robert Brooke, of Calvert County, who died in 1667, married Elizabeth Thompson (sister of James Thompson), who married (2) Thomas Cosden before 1671. It seems not unlikely that she married (3) Thomas Tasker. His wife was "very sick" on 1 June 1692 (Proceedings of the Assembly 1684-1692, p. 405).

The will of "Thomas Tasker, Merchant," dated 16 March 1699-1700, and proved 31 August 1700, is recorded on page 144 of Liber T. B. of the old Prerogative Court Records (now in the Land Office, Annapolis), and a brief abstract is in Baldwin's *Calendar of Maryland Wills*, Vol. 2, p. 226. It leaves a large estate—lands, negroes, gold, silver plate, cash, ships and cargoes, merchandise, etc. He gives to his daughter Elizabeth the tract "Tasker's Camp," 500 acres (in Baltimore County?), her mother's wearing apparel and ornaments, with other property. To his son Benjamin (under 16) he gives all his plantations in and near Battaile Creek, Calvert County (now improperly spelled Battle—it was named by the Brooke family after Battaile or Battel in Sussex, England, not from a supposed Indian battle, as is sometimes imagined), with other property, including his share of the ship "Petuxon Merchant." He

gives his mother, "Widow Ann Tasker," ten pounds per annum for life to be paid her by Captain Keyser. (Was she in England?) All the rest of his estate he leaves to his son John. And he appoints Mr. Thomas Brook one of the guardians of his children. Elizabeth Tasker married in 1701 Colonel Thomas Addison, as shown in the Addison article of this series, Vol. 14, page 396. John Tasker's issue became extinct at the death of a grandson about 1736. Benjamin Tasker became one of the most prominent men in the Province, being a Member of the Council for thirty-two years and, as its President, Governor of Maryland 1752-3, besides filling other high offices. He left no living male issue of the name. He had had a son, also known as Colonel Benjamin Tasker, and who held high offices in the Colony, but who died unmarried before his father. It is remarkable that father and son sat together in the Council for many years. But while there are none now living of the Tasker name in Maryland, through Elizabeth Tasker Addison and the daughters of Benjamin Tasker there are many descendants. (See Dr. Johnston's article on the Tasker family in this magazine, Vol. 4, page 191.)

THE CALVERT FAMILY

PART II

JOHN BAILEY CALVERT NICKLIN

THE UNTITLED LINE

9. LEONARD CALVERT⁴ (George,³ Leonard,² John¹), second son of the first Lord Baltimore, b. 1606, in England; d. June 9, 1647, in Maryland. He was Prothonotary and Keeper of the Writs in Connaught and Thomond (Ireland) in 1621. In 1633 he was appointed by his brother, Cecil, second Lord Baltimore, Governor of Maryland,

whither he sailed with his brother, George Calvert, Jr., and their fellow settlers on the "Ark" and the "Dove." He governed the Province wisely and returned to England in 1641/2 to consult with his brother, the Baron. After a lengthy visit (during which his marriage was solemnized) he returned to Maryland in 1643/4 (Giles Brent, his brother-in-law, having been left in charge of the Province during his absence) and continued to govern until his death four years later. While in England he had married (1642) Anne Brent (of whose life little or nothing has been found, but it would seem that she pre-deceased him), a sister of Mary, Giles, Fulke and "Mistress Margaret Brent," who came to Maryland in 1638. Anne Brent was a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Reed) Brent of Larke Stoke and Admington in Gloucestershire and a granddaughter of Giles and Katherine (Greville) Reed of Tusburie and Witten. Thru Katherine Greville the lineage runs back to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, sons of King Edward III, of England. Upon his death-bed Governor Leonard Calvert appointed Margaret Brent, his sister-in-law, executrix and attorney for his estate. He was Lord of St. Gabriel's, St. Michael's and Trinity Manors. ("Colonial Families of the United States," volume VII, page 289; Prov. Ct. Archives, 1683, page 366; "Chronicles of Colonial Maryland," page 53, note).

ISSUE:

10. i. WILLIAM, b. 1642/3, of whom later.
 - ii. Anne, b. 1644; d. c. 1714; m. (1) 1664, Baker Brooke (1628-1679), Lord of De la Brooke Manor; m. (2), c. 1680, her cousin, Henry Brent (d. 1693); m. (3), c. 1694, Judge Thomas Tasker (d. 1699); m. (4), c. 1700, Richard Marsham (d. 1714). NOTE: The question of Anne Calvert's husbands is still perplexing, but the above account seems the most satisfactory and probable.
10. WILLIAM CALVERT⁵ (Leonard,⁴ George,³ Leonard,² John¹), b. in England 1642/3; d. in Maryland Jan. 10, 1682. He came to the Province in 1661, received a large grant of land

from his uncle (Cecil), Lord Baltimore, and inherited certain property of his father, including "Governor's Fields" and the mansion-house at St. Mary's City. He was Principal Secretary of Maryland and a man of high standing. His life was cut short by drowning when he was trying to ford the swollen Wicomico River in 1682. The grant of land from his uncle, the Lord Proprietary, was called "Piscataway Manor," 2400 acres of which he sold to Charles Egerton, Sr. His home was "Calvert's Rest," on Calvert's Bay, which is still standing. He was a member of the House of Burgesses and of the Council; he was also Deputy Governor of the Province. In 1661/2 he married Elizabeth Stone (who survived him), eldest daughter of Governor William Stone (1603-1660) and Verlinda Cotton (d. 1675), daughter of Andrew and Joane Cotton of Bunbury, Cheshire, England, and a sister of the Rev. Dr. William Cotton of Northampton County, Va.

ISSUE:

- i. Charles, b. 1662; d. 1733; m. (1) 1690, Mary Howson, daughter and co-heir of Robert Howson (or Howison) of Stafford County, Va., where he (Charles Calvert) resided for a time; m. (2) Barbara (Kirke?), daughter of Martin and Mary Kirke, of St. Mary's County, who (Mary Kirke) in her will of 1734 mentions her daughter "Barbary (sic) Calvert." She survived Charles Calvert and married, secondly, Andrew Foy.

Issue by 1st m.:

1. Sarah—untraced.
2. Anne—untraced.
- ii. Elizabeth, b. 1644; d. 1684; m. Dec. 20, 1681, Captain James Neale, Lord of Woolaston Manor.

Issue:

1. Mary Neale, b. 1683; d. 173—; m. (1) 1702, Charles Egerton, Jr. (d. 1703); m. (2) 1707, Jeremiah Adderton (d. 1713); m. (3) 1718, Joseph van Swearingen; m. (4) 1726, William Deacon.
- iii. William, b. 1666; d. —; living, 1696, in St. Mary's County.
11. iv. GEORGE, b. 1668, of whom later.
- v. Richard, b. 1670; d. u. Nov. 11, 1718. He was of age in 1691 (see W. R. C. No. 1, page 570, Land Office, Annapolis).

According to an unverified family record, he married, in Westmoreland County, Va., Sarah ———; this record also gives the date of his birth as 1669, and adds the following children. (The compiler cannot vouch for this line, however.)

Issue:

1. Robert, who emigrated to Texas (sic) and founded Calvert City.
2. John, m. Mary Calvert, dau. of Joseph and gr. dau. of Cornelius Calvert of Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties, Va.
3. Francis, m. Hannah Brent; s. p.

11. GEORGE CALVERT⁶ (William,⁵ Leonard,⁴ George,³ Leonard,² John¹), b. 1668; d. after 1739; m. c. 1690, Elizabeth Doyne. (Two other wives have been mentioned, viz: Anne Notley and Hannah Neale). This George Calvert has been confused with the one of the same name (born Dec. 15, 1672) who studied for the priesthood at Liège in 1692, but, at his own request, was allowed to leave the College and did *not* become a priest, as commonly supposed. (See Jesuit Records at Georgetown University).*

ISSUE:

- i. Charles, b. 1691.
 12. ii. JOHN, b. c. 1692, of whom later.
 - iii. George, living (1761) in Prince William County, Va.
 - iv. James (?).
 - v. Elizabeth.
 - vi. William.
 - vii. Thomas (?).
12. JOHN CALVERT⁷ (George,⁶ William,⁵ Leonard,⁴ George,³ Leonard,² John¹), b. c. 1692, in Maryland; d. 1739, in Prince William County, Va. He was granted land (across the Potomac River from the family seat in Maryland) in Prince William County, Va., July 16, 1724 (See Deed Book D, pages 47-8 and 141-3, Manassas, Va.). He m.

*(Prov. Ct. Archives, 1683, p. 366; "Chronicles of Colonial Maryland," p. 53, note.)

c. 1711, Elizabeth Harrison (supposedly the daughter of Benjamin Harrison III, of Virginia.)

ISSUE:

13.
 - i. GEORGE, b. 1712; of whom later.
 - ii. Thomas, b. 1714; m. 1734, Sarah Harrison.
 - iii. Burr, m. Adah Fairfax.
 - iv. Cecilius.
 - v. William.
 - vi. Obed (?).
 - vii. Elizabeth.
13. GEORGE CALVERT, JR.⁸ (John,⁷ George,⁶ William,⁵ Leonard,⁴ George,³ Leonard,² John¹), b. 1712; d. May 19, 1782, in Culpeper County, Va. (whither he had moved from Prince William County before the Revolutionary War). After the death of Frederick, sixth and last Lord Baltimore, in 1771, he was the next heir to the title, but he never put forth a claim and soon after cast in his lot with the revolting Colonies. He lived at "Deep Hole Farm," Prince William County, across the Potomac River (on which it was situated) from Maryland; he died at "The Horse Shoe," in Culpeper County. When Benedict Arnold invaded the Valley of Virginia in 1781 he was called to the colors and commissioned Captain of a Company of Militia in Culpeper County by Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, on May 19, 1781, his original commission (signed by Jefferson) being in the possession of the writer of this article. He m. (1) c. 1740, Anne Crupper, a sister of Gilbert Crupper of Prince William County, Trooper in the French and Indian War; m. (2) 1779, Mary Deatherage (d. 1810), widow of Robert Deatherage (d. 1777) and daughter of Francis and Susannah (Dabney) Strother, of St. Mark's Parish, Culpeper County.

ISSUE, BY FIRST M.:

14.
 - i. JOHN, b. 1742, of whom later.
17.
 - ii. GEORGE, b. 1744, of whom afterward.
 - iii. Jane, b. 1746; d. —; m. (1) c. 1768, Captain John Mad-dox, R. N.; m. (2) John Settle; m. (3) ——— Grymes.

Issue by 1st m.:

1. Jane Maddox, b. 1770.
2. Mary Maddox, b. 1772; d. 1816; m. 1789, William Deatherage.
3. Sarah Maddox, b. 1774.

Issue by 2nd m.:

1. John Calvert Settle, m. 1806, Sarah Turner.

Issue:

- (1) Jane Settle, m. her cousin, George Thorne (q. v.).
- iv. Lydia, b. 1748; m. Archibald Bigbee.
- v. Sarah, b. 1749; m. ——— Rookard.
- vi. Anne, b. 1751; d. 1822; m. 1766, Captain William Lindsay (d. 1792) of "Colchester," Prince William County, and "Laurel Hill," Culpeper County, Va.

ISSUE BY SECOND M.:

- i. Mary, b. 1780; d. 1809; m. 1805, Nicholas Thorne.

Issue:

1. George Thorne, b. 1806; m. his cousin, Jane Settle (q. v.).
2. Mary Thorne, b. 1808.

14. JOHN CALVERT⁹ (George,⁸ John,⁷ George,⁶ William,⁵ Leonard,⁴ George,³ Leonard,² John¹), b. 1742; d. 1790. He lived both in Maryland and Virginia; he married in the former state and died in the latter. He was Captain in the Revolution among the Virginia Forces (like his father and brother). Washington, Culpeper (now Rappahannock) County, was laid out upon his land in 1796-7. (See Hening's "Statutes at Large," vol. 15, page 30). He m. (1), 1765, Sarah Bailey (who lived only a few years); m. (2) 1772, Hellen Bailey (sister of his first wife), who survived him. They were daughters of John Bailey (d. 1789) of "Hunting Ridge," Baltimore County, Md., and Helen Newsome (Nussum) (d. 1801); and granddaughters of George Bayley (d. 1754) of that county (whose seal shows the crest of the Bayleys of Northallerton, Yorkshire). The wife of this George Bayley was Sarah Maclane, daughter of Hector Maclane (d. 1722) of Baltimore County and granddaughter of Hector Maclane of St. Mary's County and his

wife, Sarah Morgan, daughter of Captain Thomas Morgan (d. 1697) of that county.

ISSUE BY FIRST M.:

15. i. CECILIUS, b. Dec. 29, 1767, of whom later.
- ii. Henrietta, b. 1769; m. ——— Birch; s. p.

ISSUE BY SECOND M.:

- i. Sarah, b. 1774; d. s. p.; m. 1803, John Heaton.
 - ii. Anne, b. 1776; d. s. p. 1848; m. 1799, Captain David J. Cox.
 21. iii. Elizabeth, b. 1777, of whom later.
 - iv. Hannah, b. 1778; d. 1861; m. 1793, John Jett.
 - v. Delia, b. 1780; d. u. 1873.
 - vi. Gettie, b. 1785; d. 1816; m. 1801, Gabriel Smither.
15. CECILIUS CALVERT¹⁰ (John,⁹ George,⁸ John,⁷ George,⁶ William,⁵ Leonard,⁴ George,³ Leonard,² John¹), b. Dec. 29, 1767, in Baltimore County, Md.; d. in Missouri, Feb. 14, 1852. He was baptized at old St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, on Dec. 31, 1767 (see Register of St. Paul's Parish in the Maryland Historical Society). He moved to Virginia with his father and there, in Culpeper County, married, in 1797, his first cousin, Nancy Beck Calvert (1773-1835) (q. v.), daughter of George and Lydia Beck (Ralls) Calvert (q. v.). He moved with his family to Kentucky and later to Missouri, where he died.

ISSUE:

- i. John, b. April 29, 1799; d. u. March 15, 1846.
- ii. George, b. April 25, 1802; d. April 29, 1865; m. 1835, Willie Anne Woods.

Issue:

1. John Strother, b. 1836; d. 1886.
 2. George Washington, b. 1838; d. 1913.
 3. Benjamin Franklin, b. 1840, of Willows, Calif.
 4. Sarah Anne, b. 1842; m. her cousin, Samuel Ralls Calvert (q. v.).
 16. iii. ZIBA, b. Aug. 31, 1804; of whom later.
 - iv. Sarah Anne, b. July 24, 1810; m. James Wood.
 - v. Elizabeth, b. June 6, 1812; d. 1850; m. Elijah Pepper.
 - vi. Gabriel, b. Jan. 27, 1814; d. Nov. 3, 1898.
16. ZIBA CALVERT¹¹ (Cecilius,¹⁰ John,⁹ George,⁸ John,⁷ George,⁶ William,⁵ Leonard,⁴ George,³ Leonard,² John¹).

b. Culpeper County, Va., Aug. 31, 1804; d. Warren Township, Missouri, Oct. 11, 1886; he lived in Bourbon County, Ky., when a child and later moved to Marion County, Mo., and m. Dec. 24, 1834, Mary Ferguson (1811-1875).

- 16a. i. JAMES MADISON, b. May 29, 1836; of whom later.
 ii. Emily, b. Sept. 29, 1837.
 iii. America Virginia, b. June 4, 1840.
 iv. Samuel Ralls, b. Nov. 28, 1841; d. Sept. 24, 1882; m. Oct. 28, 1869, his cousin, Sarah Anne Calvert (1842-1899) (q. v.).

Issue:

1. Elizabeth, b. May 3, 1871.
2. Albert, b. Aug. 31, 1873.
3. Jacob, b. Jan. 12, 1877.
4. Samuel, b. July 30, 1880; d. Feb. 14, 1890.
- v. John Quincy, b. April 4, 1845; m. Jan. 7, 1877, his cousin, Elvira Calvert (q. v.).

Issue:

1. Bernard Carson.
2. Mary Elizabeth, d. April 7, 1889.
3. Charles Leonard.
4. Sarah Virginia.
5. Emily Catherine.
6. Lillie May.
7. Susan Gertrude.
- vi. Mary Anne, b. Jan. 14, 1848; d. May 12, 1868; m. Dec. 19, 1866, James W. Sharp.

Issue:

1. Mary Anne Sharp, b. April 17, 1868; m. Aug. 28, 1888, Taylor Mason Donley.
- vii. Sarah Elizabeth, b. Sept. 15, 1851; m. Nov. 4, 1885, William D. Head.

Issue:

1. Calvert Head, b. April 19, 1888.
- viii. Ziba Milton; b. Jan. 10, 1857; unmarried.

16a. JAMES MADISON CALVERT¹² (Ziba,¹¹ Cecilius,¹⁰ John,⁹ George,⁸ John,⁷ George,⁶ William,⁵ Leonard,⁴ George,³ Leonard,² John¹), b. May 29, 1836; m. (1) April 29, 1875, Mary Malisa Taylor (1850-1877); m. (2) April 11, 1880, Catherine Ann Taylor, a sister of his first wife. James Madison Calvert is a prominent farmer of Hunnewell, Missouri, and his family records have been of much assistance in the compilation of this sketch.

ISSUE, BY FIRST M.:

- i. Jacob Tipton, b. March 27, 1877.
- ii. Alonzo Pulliam, twin to Jacob Tipton, b. March 27, 1877.

ISSUE, BY SECOND M.:

- i. Dau., b. Dec. 29, 1886; d. Dec. 31, 1886.
- ii. Catherine Anne, b. Feb. 4, 1892; d. May 12, 1914.

17. GEORGE CALVERT⁹ (George,⁸ John,⁷ George,⁶ William,⁵ Leonard,⁴ George,³ Leonard,² John¹), second son of George and Anne (Crupper) Calvert of "Deep" Hole Farm," was b. Feb. 6, 1744; d. in Culpeper County, May 22, 1821. He was a Captain in the War of the Revolution and made his home in Culpeper County while his brother lived in Maryland. He m., Feb. 7, 1764, Lydia Beck Ralls.

ISSUE:

- 18. i. RALLS, b. Oct. 9, 1767, of whom later.
- ii. Margaret, b. 1770; m. 1794, John Adams.

Issue:

- 1. Mariah Adams, m. 1816, her cousin Nimrod Hambrick, Jr. (q. v.).
- 2. Elizabeth Adams, m. 1822, Lewis David Massie.

Issue:

- (1) Margaret Elizabeth Massie, m. 1843, her cousin Oliver Hazard Perry Smith (q. v.).

Issue:

- (a) Mary Elizabeth Frances Smith, b. April 30, 1845; d. March 18, 1913; m. 1869, David Steele.
- (b) John Perry Smith, b. April 29, 1847; m. 1881, Frances Bell.
- (c) Anna Melvina Smith, b. May 25, 1849; m. Jan. 16, 1875, John Hangar Rush, great-grandson of Dr. Benjamin Rush, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- (d) Lewis Edward Smith, b. 1851; d. July 31, 1914; m. 1878, Clara Weir.
- (e) Robert Issachar Smith, b. 1857; d. 1863.
- (f) Virginia Emma Smith, b. June 5, 1855; d. Sept. 8, 1909; m. Dec. 8, 1886, Samuel McClure.
- (g) William Bernard Smith, b. 1858; d. 1859.

- (2) Mary Virginia Massie.
 - (3) John William Massie, m. Mary Cloud.
 - (4) Thomas Bernard Massie, m. Margaret Bragg.
20. iii. GEORGE, b. 1771, of whom afterward.
- iv. Anne ("Nancy") Beck, b. 1773; d. May 18, 1835; m. 1797, her cousin, Cecilius Calvert (q. v.).
 - v. John, b. 1775; m. 1804, Anne Askin.
 - vi. Lydia, b. 1777; m. 1794, George Wheeler.
 - vii. Elizabeth, b. 1779; m. 1800, Charles Williams.
- viii. Catherine, b. March 25, 1781; d. Oct. 20, 1852; m. (1) 1801, Henry Green; m. (2) 1809, Jacob Mathews.
- ix. Hannah, b. 1783; m. 1805, Peter Link.
 - x. Jane, b. 1785; d. Nov. 8, 1804; m. 1804, George Craver.
 - xi. Sarah, b. 1786; d. 1856; m. 1803, John Kaylor (1784-1866), from whom descends Mrs. Vera L. Outwater, of Kansas City, Mo., whose valuable records have contributed towards this article.
 - xii. Cecilius, b. 1789; U. S. Army, 1814, 16th Virginia Regiment of Militia.
 - xiii. Mariah, b. 1791; m. (1) 1808, Jacob Myers; m. (2) Nimrod Hambrick. The son by the second marriage was Nimrod Hambrick, Jr., who married his cousin, Mariah Adams (q. v.).
18. RALLS CALVERT¹⁰ (George,⁹ George,⁸ John,⁷ George,⁶ William,⁵ Leonard,⁴ George,³ Leonard,² John¹), b. Oct. 9, 1767, Culpeper County, Va.; d. June 29, 1815, in Culpeper County, where he lived all his life. His home was Washington, where he was Postmaster, and there he died. He m., Nov. 15, 1790, Mary Wade Strother, daughter of Captain John and Anne (Strother) Strother, granddaughter of John and Mary Willis (Wade) Strother of "Wadefield," and great-granddaughter of Francis and Susannah (Dabney) Strother of St. Mark's Parish, Culpeper County (whose daughter, Mary, widow of Robert Deatherage, it will be remembered, was the second wife of George Calvert of "Deep Hole Farm.")

ISSUE:

- i. Jeremiah Strother, b. Sept. 10, 1791; d. April 18, 1867; m. April 8, 1816, Priscilla Smither (1796-1888).

Issue:

- 1. Mary Anne, b. Jan. 16, 1817; m. Oct. 31, 1845, James C. Watkins, at Bolton, Ala.

2. Sarah Hunt, b. May 9, 1819; d. April 2, 1833.
3. Eliza Jane, b. Oct. 18, 1821; d. Dec. 15, 1821.
4. Katherine Kennerly, b. Jan. 21, 1823; m. Feb. 2, 1846, Colonel Thomas D. Johnston, at Seguin, Texas.
5. James Lockhart, b. Sept. 19, 1825; killed during Civil War; m. Frances Tabor.
6. Susan Sophia, b. Feb. 2, 1827; m. Feb. 2, 1847, Colonel John Coffee Hays ("The Texas Ranger"), at Seguin, Texas.
7. Samuel Ralls, b. July 21, 1831.
8. Elizabeth Priscilla, b. Dec. 7, 1832; m. April 6, 1853, John Twohis; s. p.
9. William Lancelot Strother, b. Jan. 21, 1835; killed during Civil War.
10. Martha Frances, b. June 26, 1837; m. Dev. 19, 1854, Alfred Shelby, of Kentucky.
11. Edward Pendleton, b. Aug. 15, 1840.
- ii. Anne Strother, b. Aug. 15, 1793; d. Nov. 1, 1861; m. (1) 1811, Issachar Smith (1784-1819); m. (2) 1823, Henry Spiller (1791-1842).

Issue by 1st m.:

1. John Ralls Smith, b. Feb. 18, 1812; m. Feb. 16, 1837, Lucy Anne Allen.
2. Mary Catherine Smith, b. Dec. 30, 1813; m. Aug. 4, 1836, John Rudacill.
3. Oliver Hazard Perry Smith, b. March 10, 1815; d. Jan. 8, 1887; m. March 10, 1843, his cousin, Margaret Elizabeth Massie (q. v.).
4. Elizabeth Smith, b. March 4, 1818; m. Feb. 10, 1844, Enoch Brown.
19. iii. GEORGE, b. Oct. 20, 1795, of whom later.
 - iv. Lydia Beck.
 - v. Martha.
 - vi. Patsey.
 - vii. John Strother, Major Tenth Virginia Regiment, C. S. A.; father of the late Judge George Ralls Calvert of New Market, Va., who left many notes of the Calvert Family.
 - viii. Edward, m. Mary Frances Jenkins.
 - ix. Ralls.
 - x. Mary.
 - xi. Katharine Kennerly, m. ——— Hollingsworth.
 - xii. Lucy, d. 1848; m. 1844, James Leake Powers (1799-1889), whose first wife was her cousin, Martha Anne Nicklin (q. v.), daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Calvert) Nicklin.
19. GEORGE CALVERT¹¹ (Ralls,¹⁰ George,⁹ George,⁸ John,⁷

George,⁶ William,⁵ Leonard,⁴ George,³ Leonard,² John¹),
b. Oct. 20, 1795; d. Sept. 23, 1871; m. May 11, 1819.
Elizabeth Lovell Carr (1802-1874), daughter of Joseph and
Delia (Strother) Carr.

ISSUE:

- i. Olivia Jane, b. March 16, 1820; d. April 28, 1881; m. William Chamblin.
- ii. Anna Maria, b. Dec. 2, 1821; d. Feb. 7, 1900; m. April 7, 1840, Dr. Samuel Keerl Jackson of Norfolk; son of the Rev. Dr. Edward Jackson.

Issue:

1. Edward Calvert Jackson, b. 1841; Upperville, Va.
2. William Congreve Jackson, b. 1843; d. 1861.
3. Anna Maria Jackson, b. 1845; d. 1897; m. Robert J. Tucker of Bermuda and Virginia.
4. Henry Melville Jackson, b. July 28, 1849; d. May 4, 1900; Bishop Coadjutor of Alabama and a brilliant preacher. He m. (1) July 24, 1873, Rebecca Lloyd, daughter of John and Eliza Armistead (Selden) Lloyd; m. (2) April 21, 1880, Violet Lee Pace, daughter of James Baker and Elizabeth (Neale) Pace; m. (3) April 17, 1895, Caroline Toney Cochrane, daughter of Judge John and Caroline (Toney) Cochrane.
5. Churchill Calvert Jackson, b. 1850; d. 1897; m. Elizabeth Wilson.

Issue:

1. Anna Calvert Jackson, m. James Burr Warwick.
2. William Congreve Jackson, m. Marguerite Kemp of Baltimore.
6. Olive Caldwell Jackson, b. 1857; m. Francis Taliaferro Stribling; s. p.
7. Marshall Parks Jackson, b. 1860; d. 1907; m. Josephine Ross.
8. George Calvert Jackson, b. 1862; d. i.
- iii. Amanda Carr, b. Nov. 18, 1823; d. u. Jan. 24, 1904.
- iv. Joseph Carr, b. June 8, 1825; d. s. p. Aug. 18, 1892.
- v. Robert Singleton, b. Sept. 13, 1829; d. May 23, 1830.
- vi. Caldwell Carr, b. Jan. 28, 1831; d. Sept. 14, 1909; m. June 25, 1879, Mary Landon Armistead Rosser, daughter of Joseph Travis and Mary Walker (Armistead) Rosser.

Issue:

1. Mary Rosser, b. 1882.
2. Landon Ralls, b. May 26, 1884.
3. Elizabeth Lovell, b. 1886; d. i.

20. GEORGE CALVERT¹⁰ (George,⁹ George,⁸ John,⁷ George,⁶ William,⁵ Leonard,⁴ George,³ Leonard,² John¹), second son of George and Lydia Beck (Ralls) Calvert of Culpeper County, was b. 1771; d. —; m. Oct. 19, 1809, Anne (Jennings) Norman.

ISSUE:

- i. Sarah Anne, m. ——— Thompson.
- ii. Benjamin, m. Amanda Hunniman.
- iii. Samuel Ralls.
- iv. George Edward, b. 1820; d. 1907; m. 1846, Mary Frances Hughes.

Issue:

1. Thomas Hughes, d. s. p.
2. Mary Virginia, m. William Hand (1826-1910).
3. Cecil, m. ——— Wagner.
4. Walter.
5. John Ralls, m. Jane Portlow.
6. Anne Frances, m. Charles H. Rosson.
7. George (the eleventh of that name).
8. Mathew James Preston Hughes, b. 1857; d. 1907; m. Anne B. Mosby.

Issue:

- (1) Bernard Yancey.

- v. Elizabeth, m. George Estes.
- vi. Jesse.
- vii. John Jett.

21. ELIZABETH CALVERT¹⁰ (John,⁹ George,⁸ John,⁷ George,⁶ William,⁵ Leonard,⁴ George,³ Leonard,² John¹), third (and eventually eldest) daughter and co-heiress of John and Hellen (Bailey) Calvert of "Hunting Ridge," Baltimore County, Md., and "Poplar Grove," Culpeper County, Va., was b. Feb. 21, 1777, in Maryland; d. Dec. 15, 1833, in Virginia. She m., Jan. 7, 1802, in Culpeper County, Va., Dr. Joseph Nicklin (1776-1853), Surgeon in the War of 1812 and son of Joseph and Martha (Richards) Nicklin of Chester County, Pa., and Frederick County, Va. He was later a member of the House of Delegates and a well-known physician.

ISSUE:

22. i. JOHN BAILEY NICKLIN I, b. Feb. 23, 1803, of whom later.
- ii. Joseph Marshall Nicklin, b. April 21, 1805; d. s. p. March

- 10, 1846; m. 1830, Mary Newton Lane, daughter of George Steptoe and Elizabeth Taliaferro (Stribling) Lane and first cousin to Harriet (Lane) Johnstone; also cousin to Lucy Ware (Webb) Hayes, wife of President Hayes. Joseph Marshall Nicklin had in his possession the parchment tree of the Calverts when his office and all its contents (including this tree) were destroyed by fire nearly a century ago.
- iii. Levi Orme Connor Nicklin, b. Feb. 18, 1807; d. July 24, 1876; m. Dec. 18, 1832, Margaretta Shriver. Their son, Cecilius Calvert Nicklin (1838-1863) was killed in the Civil War.
 - iv. Martha Anne Nicklin, b. Dec. 18, 1809; d. March 25, 1843; m. May 27, 1837, James Leake Powers (1799-1889), who afterwards, surviving her, married her cousin, Lucy Calvert (q. v.). Her daughter, Miss Martha Anne Nicklin Powers, inherited many heirlooms and has furnished much assistance in the preparation of this article. She lives in the old home at Washington, Va.
 - v. Jacob Richards Nicklin, b. Aug. 20, 1811; d. July 11, 1887; Colonel, C. S. A.; m. (1) 1843 Susan Eastham; m. (2) Oct. 24, 1855, Susan Maria Hunter. Their daughter, Mrs. H. J. Beagen of Chester, Pa., has also assisted in the preparation of this sketch.
 - vi. William Henry Harrison Nicklin, b. June 13, 1813; d. Nov. 11, 1881; m. May 1, 1838, Mary Jane Nelson.
22. JOHN BAILEY NICKLIN I¹¹ (Elizabeth Calvert,¹⁰ John,⁹ George,⁸ John,⁷ George,⁶ William,⁵ Leonard,⁴ George,³ Leonard,² John¹), b. Culpeper County, Va., Feb. 23, 1803; d. Franklin, Pa., Oct. 22, 1891; m. at "Locust Grove," Jefferson County, Va., March 23, 1830, Catharine Thornton Pendleton (1806-1874), only daughter of Benjamin Pendleton (1781-1853), and Elizabeth Strother (1784-1822), daughter of Benjamin Strother (1750-1807) of "Park Forrest," Jefferson County, Va. (He was a Midshipman in the Revolutionary Navy and later served in the Land Forces). Catharine Thornton (Pendleton) Nicklin was a great-grandniece of the distinguished Judge Edmund Pendleton (1721-1803).

ISSUE:

- i. Benjamin Strother Nicklin, b. Oct. 8, 1831; d. Aug. 17, 1873; m. Oct. 25, 1853, Sarah White Hersey. He was Captain, U. S. A., 1861-65.

1904, the Countess Elsa von Moltke.

- v. Samuel Church Nicklin, b. Feb. 18, 1840; d. Sept. 29, 1911; m. Sept. 7, 1865, Harriet Utley.
- 23. vi. JOHN BAILEY NICKLIN II, b. Aug. 5, 1843, of whom later.
 - ii. Elizabeth Catherine Nicklin, b. Nov. 29, 1833; d. Sept. 10, 1910; m. Jan. 9, 1851, Espy Connolly.
 - iii. Martha Virginia Nicklin, b. March 9, 1836; d. May 22, 1838.
 - iv. Mary Marshall Nicklin, b. Jan. 19, 1838; d. May 28, 1921; m. March 15, 1871, John Nelson Emery.

Issue:

- 1. Joseph Emery, b. June 24, 1868; d. Aug. 11, 1868.
 - 2. Mary Virginia Emery, b. Nov. 1, 1869; m. Aug. 22, 1899, Paul Browne Patterson.
 - 3. Frederick Strother Emery, b. Aug. 6, 1874; m. Aug. 23, 1901, Lucy Crane, b. April 25, 1846; d. Oct. 2, 1846.
 - vii. Laura Pendleton Nicklin, b. Sept. 5, 1848; d. April 10, 1872; m. 1870, Dr. Charles B. Ansart.
 - ix. William Fuller Nicklin, b. March 11, 1852; d. Feb. 18, 1858.
23. JOHN BAILEY NICKLIN II¹² (John Bailey Nicklin,¹¹ Elizabeth Calvert¹⁰, John,⁹ George,⁸ John,⁷ George,⁶, William,⁵ Leonard,⁴ George,³ Leonard,² John¹), b. Allegheny City, Pa., August 5, 1843; d. Chattanooga, Tenn., May 6, 1919; Private, Company "K," 100th Pennsylvania Regiment ("Roundheads"); Drum Major, 55th Pennsylvania Regiment, 1861-65. Settled in Chattanooga, Feb. 26, 1866, and resided there until his death. Mayor of Chattanooga 1887-89; President Board of Education, 1893; President Southern (Baseball) League 1901; 33rd Degree Scottish Rite Mason; Grand Commander, K. T., etc.; m. Sept. 6, 1871, at Chattanooga, Eliza Kaylor, eldest daughter of Daniel Pringle Kaylor (1827-1898) of New York and Chattanooga, by his first wife, Sarah McBryde (1827-1873), daughter of Henry and Mary (Whitfield) McBryde of Ireland and Canada.

ISSUE:

- i. Benjamin Patten Nicklin, Colonel, Infantry, U. S. A., Camp Benning, Ga.; b. Jan. 24, 1873; m. Manila, P. I., Oct. 31, 1910, Margaret Anne Peele Hayes, daughter of James and Ida Helen (Soothoff) Hayes; s. p.
- ii. Dwight Pendleton Nicklin, b. March 22, 1875; m. June 15,

- 1905, Daisy Hope Harrison, daughter of Major-General William Cole Harrison C. V. (great-great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, Governor of Virginia and Signer of the Declaration of Independence) and Mary Jane Lattner; s. p.
- iii. Samuel Strang ("Sammy Strang") Nicklin, b. Dec. 16, 1876; Captain, Infantry, World War; President Chattanooga Baseball Club, 1919-20-21.
- iv. John Bailey Calvert Nicklin, b. Dec. 17, 1891; Lieutenant, World War; member: Maryland Historical, Ark and Dove, Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Military Order of Foreign Wars, American Clan Gregor and National Geographic Societies; American Legion, etc.; compiler of numerous historical and genealogical sketches.

NOTE—Obed Calvert (q. v.) is ancestor of the Hon. Jesse B. Calvert of Macomb, Ill. The line is as follows: Obed Calvert, b. c. 1720; Jesse Calvert, b. c. 1742, Maryland; d. Manassas, Va.; James, b. c. 1767; Jesse, b. Anne Arundel County, Md., 1793; d. Savannah, Mo., 1878; George, 1832-1890; Jesse B. Calvert, 1868—.

The compiler has examined (or had examined) the court records at La Plata, Leonardtown, Baltimore, Marlborough and Annapolis, Md.; Manassas, Culpeper, Fairfax, Orange and Stafford, Va. Besides the foregoing authorities, the family records of the compiler have furnished the chief material for this sketch, as well as those of other members of the family.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GALLERY COMMITTEE OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The last annual Report of the Gallery Committee enumerated a vast number of gifts and deposits received by the Society during the year.

The most important acquisition by the Society was the collection of Confederate relics owned by the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Pikesville; this fine collection was presented

through the efforts of Mr. James R. Wheeler, President of the Confederate Home, and Mr. David Ridgely Howard, who has always taken an active interest in the institution.

All of the articles were given to the Society with the exception of a camp chair that was used by General Robert E. Lee; this did not belong to the Confederate Home but its owner, Mrs. C. E. Quartley, deposited it with the Society, notwithstanding the fact that five thousand dollars was offered for it by a New York collector.

The Confederate relics are too numerous to mention and include several portraits and crayon likenesses of distinguished officers of the Confederate Army and Navy.

Among the relics is a case of Confederate uniforms worn by Maryland officers, a case containing side arms and interesting relics such as flints issued to the Confederate soldiers, etc. A number of fine engravings depicting battles and skirmishes, muster rolls, etc.

At the present time these articles are deposited in the Civil War Room, the fire proof room that was formerly used as the general office.

Largely through the interest and generosity of Mr. David Ridgely Howard, a fund has been collected and turned over to the Maryland Historical Society amounting to about one thousand dollars to be invested and the interest therefrom, to be used in taking care of the Confederate relics received from the Confederate Home. This fund was contributed by several gentlemen who served in the Confederate Army and will be augmented by other contributions.

It may be interesting to mention that Maryland furnished to the Confederate Service three Major Generals, twelve Brigadier Generals, two Admirals, and seventeen general officers.

The Gallery Committee suggested that a broadside should be printed by the Maryland Historical Society and kept for distribution among its members and friends, setting forth the

character of articles acceptable to the Society; in substance as follows:

First: Portraits by celebrated early artists such as Hesselius, Copley, Trumbull, Gilbert Stuart, Charles Willson Peale, Benjamin West, Sully, Rembrandt Peale or Jarvis.

Second: Portraits by lesser artists, of men distinguished in early Maryland or American history.

Third: Articles belonging to early Americans, particularly, early Marylanders, distinguished in military or civil life, such as commissions, side-arms, etc.

Fourth: Portraits of General Officers from Maryland in the Civil War and articles of rare interest relating to the Civil War.

Fifth: Unique examples of old foreign or colonial silver owned by Marylanders and examples of Maryland silver made before 1820.

Sixth: Rare old prints and wood cuts relating to the early history of this country, particularly relating to Maryland or the City of Baltimore.

In rare instances, the Society will accept early examples of fine furniture, particularly if it had been the property of men distinguished in the military or civil life of Maryland.

The Maryland Historical Society will not accept anything simply because it is old, an accepted article must either be unique or intrinsically valuable or valuable because of the historical interest associated with it.

The Society will not receive any articles unless they are favorably passed upon by the respective committees to which the proposed gift is referred.

In addition to this should be added the character of books, manuscripts, etc., acceptable to the Library Committee.
